

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau


INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification : Not classified		A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 97/02730 (43) International Publication Date: 30 January 1997 (30.01.97)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/IB96/00643 (22) International Filing Date: 26 June 1996 (26.06.96) (30) Priority Data: 9502595-3 13 July 1995 (13.07.95) SE 60/005,634 19 October 1995 (19.10.95) US 1284/95 16 November 1995 (16.11.95) DK (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): CENTER FOR ORAL BIOLOGY [SE/SE]; Hålsövägen 7-9 Novum, P.O. Box 4064, S-141 04 Huddinge (SE). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): CERNY, Radim [CZ/CZ]; Pod Kosutkou 21, 323 17 Plzen (CZ). SLABY, Ivan [CZ/SE]; Sägstuvägen 2F, S-141 50 Huddinge (SE). HAMMARSTRÖM, Lars [SE/SE]; Frejavägen 28, S-182 64 Djursholm (SE). WURTZ, Tilmann [DE/SE]; Önnemovägen 68, S-146 53 Tullinge (SE). FONG, Cheng, Dan [-/SE]; Kryddstigen 5, S-141 45 Huddinge (SE). (74) Agent: SCHOUBOE, Anne; Plougmann, Vingtoft & Partners a/s, Sankt Annæ Plads 11, P.O. Box 3007, DK-1021 Copenhagen K (DK).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AT (Utility model), AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, CZ (Utility model), DE, DE (Utility model), DK, DK (Utility model), EE, EE (Utility model), ES, FI, FI (Utility model), GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK (Utility model), TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.	
(54) Title: ENAMEL MATRIX RELATED POLYPEPTIDE (57) Abstract The invention relates to novel nucleic acid fragments encoding polypeptides which are capable of mediating contact between enamel and cell surface. The invention also relates to expression vectors containing the nucleic acid fragments according to the invention for production of the protein, organisms containing said expression vector, methods for producing the polypeptide, compositions comprising the polypeptides, antibodies or antibody fragments recognizing the polypeptides, and methods for treating various hard tissue diseases or disorders.			

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AM	Armenia	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
AT	Austria	GE	Georgia	MX	Mexico
AU	Australia	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BB	Barbados	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
BY	Belarus	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CA	Canada	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KZ	Kazakhstan	SG	Singapore
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LR	Liberia	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LT	Lithuania	SZ	Swaziland
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DK	Denmark	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
EE	Estonia	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	UG	Uganda
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	US	United States of America
FR	France	MR	Mauritania	UZ	Uzbekistan
GA	Gabon			VN	Viet Nam

ENAMEL MATRIX RELATED POLYPEPTIDE

FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to novel nucleic acid sequences which code for polypeptides belonging to a group named
5 amelins, which polypeptide sequences comprise tetrapeptide domains implicated in cell surface recognition. Possible applications of the amelin sequence concern the diagnosis of disorders of hard tissue formation, and the production of the amelin protein or fragments thereof, which may then serve as
10 matrix constituents or cell recognition tags in the formation of biomaterials. The invention also relates to expression vectors containing the nucleic acid sequences according to the invention for production of the protein, organisms containing said expression vector, methods for producing the
15 polypeptide, compositions comprising the polypeptides, and methods for treating various hard tissue diseases or disorders.

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

In bone, dentin and other tissues, collagen type I or similar
20 proteins assemble into a fibrillar matrix, which in some instances serves as a scaffold for the incorporation of mineral crystals. The adjacent cells establish specific contacts to the matrix, which are mediated by interactions between domains in extracellular proteins such as collagen and receptors of the cell surface, for instance integrins. Peptide
25 domains which are involved in these contacts have been identified in several extracellular proteins (Yamada & Kleinman, 1992). In enamel, a structural network which is comparable to the collagen fibres of bone, cartilage and dentin has not
30 been found. Also, no sequence segments have been identified in the enamel matrix proteins, which could mediate its anchoring to cell adhesion molecules. The enamel proteins amelogenin and enamelin do not contain such protein domains. The mineral content of newly deposited enamel is around 15%

of the total mass and increases later, under degradation of the proteins, to 95% (Robinson et al., 1988).

Two predominant groups of proteins have been identified in enamel: enamelines and amelogenins (Termine et al., 1980).

5 Protein fragments in mature enamel are similar to one of the enamelines, tuftelin, which has been located by antibodies in-between the enamel prisms. The cDNA sequence corresponding to tuftelin has been determined, and it has been speculated that this protein might have a function in the mineralization
10 of enamel (Deutsch et al., 1991). The significance of the remaining, so far described, enamelines for enamel formation may be disputed, because the main protein species are identical to proteins from the bloodstream (Strawich & Glimcher, 1990). It is still discussed whether amelogenin, the most
15 frequent enamel protein, provides a scaffold for the enamel matrix (Simmer et al., 1994).

Partial sequences of randomly selected cDNA clones from a rat in situ library have previously been compiled (Matsuki et al., 1995), of which some show homology to sequences of the
20 invention. No reading frame was suggested from the partial sequences. It was not stated if polypeptides are encoded by these sequences and no suggestion as to possible function of such polypeptides were given.

Non-amelogenin proteins have been identified in porcine
25 immature enamel (Uchida et al., 1995). A 15 kDa protein had an N-terminal amino acid sequence (VPAFPRQPGTHGVASL-) with no homology to previously known enamel proteins. It was proposed that the non-amelogenins comprise a new family of enamel proteins but their function was not suggested. The proteins
30 have not been sequenced completely and their genes are not known.

WO89/08441 relates to a composition for use in inducing binding between parts of living mineralized tissue in which the active constituent originates from a precursor to dental

enamel, socalled enamel matrix. The composition induces binding by facilitating regeneration of mineralized tissue. The active constituent is part of a protein fraction and is characterized by having a molecular weight of up to about
5 40.000 kDa but no single protein is identified.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Although proteins of mineralized matrices are often produced in high amounts, their poor solubility prevents a direct analysis. In the tooth enamel, a physiological degradation of
10 matrix proteins occurs in the course of mineral acquisition during the maturation phase and constitutes an additional difficulty for the analysis of the matrix proteins. The present invention is based upon the consideration that since the matrix forming cells synthesize the corresponding pro-
15 teins in high amounts, they should contain a high copy number of the mRNAs. Accordingly, sequence analysis of the predominant mRNA species of the matrix forming cells may circumvent part of the problems and help to investigate certain protein constituents of the matrix.

20 These considerations initiated the approach taken which led to the discovery of the new amelin mRNA sequences, the basis for the present invention. Briefly, a genetic library was constructed containing sequences of the mRNA species of developing teeth. Individual sequences were obtained from
25 single bacterial clones and used for *in situ* hybridization experiments of histological sections through developing teeth. Sequences which were detected in cells forming hard tissue matrix, e.g. ameloblasts, were determined and used to query sequence databases. Most of the thus selected sequences
30 were represented in the databases but two sequences now termed the amelin sequences were not. These two variants of a new mRNA sequence are expressed at high levels in rat ameloblasts during the formation of the enamel matrix. The sequences contain open reading frames for 407 and 324 amino acid
35 residues, respectively. The encoded proteins, which were

named amelins, are rich in proline, leucine and glycine residues and contain the peptide domain Asp-Gly-Glu-Ala, an integrin recognition sequence, in combination with other domains interacting with cell surfaces. The sequences coding for the C-terminal 305 amino acid residues, i.e. amino acids 102-407 in SEQ ID NO:2 and amino acids 19-324 in SEQ ID NO:4, the 3' non-translated part and a microsatellite repeat at the non-translated 5' region are identical in both mRNA variants. The remaining 5' regions contain 338 nucleotides unique to the long variant (nucleotides 12-349 in SEQ ID NO:1), 54 common nucleotides and 46 nucleotides present only in the short variant (nucleotides 66-111 in SEQ ID NO:3). Fourteen nucleotides have the potential to code for 5 amino acids of both proteins in different reading frames (nucleotides 390-403 in SEQ ID NO:1 and 52-65 in SEQ ID NO:3). The reading frame of the longer variant includes codons for a typical N-terminal signal peptide. The properties of the amelin mRNA sequences indicate that amelin is a component of the enamel matrix and the only proteins which have so far been implicated in binding interactions between the ameloblast surface and its extracellular matrix.

It is contemplated that the amelin peptides or parts thereof may be synthesized, either chemically or by translation with the help of expression vectors, by using the sequence information described herein. It is further contemplated that these peptides may contribute to the design of medical devices for the repair of teeth or bones. The peptides may also be combined with artificial implant material for the purpose of improving the biocompatibility of the material. Human amelin mRNA or gene sequences may help in the diagnosis of genetically inherited disorders in hard tissue formation.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In order to obtain sequence information on extracellular matrix proteins which may be difficult to analyze in a direct way, a cDNA library was constructed in the bacteriophage λ

containing the mRNA repertoire of matrix forming cells. The amelin RNA sequences were selected in the following way:

Replica plaque lifts were performed and hybridized to cDNA and to amelogenin and collagen oligos, respectively, as described in Example 4. Plaques exhibiting a relatively strong hybridization signal with cDNA, but no signal with the oligos were analysed further, assuming that they contained sequences which were frequently represented in cDNA but were different from amelogenin and collagen. Twenty-five of these positive phage clones were converted to Bluescript plasmids.

Riboprobes were synthesized for *in situ* hybridizations, in order to identify the sequences which were expressed in matrix-forming cells, i.e. which may be involved in matrix production and mineralization of growing molars. Rats of 4 days of age were chosen, since the concentration of amelogenin-RNA, implicated in the production of enamel matrix, was highest around this time. Fig. 1 shows the results obtained with an amelin probe (see Example 4 and Fig. 1a), as compared to the reaction of amelogenin RNA (Fig. 1b) and collagen RNA (Fig. 1c). Amelin and amelogenin RNA were detected in the inner enamel epithelium which contains ameloblasts in the secretory phase. The collagen probe decorated mainly the odontoblasts, located peripherally in the mesenchymal pulp, as well as osteoblasts in the alveolar bone. It was therefore concluded that amelin may contribute to the formation of the enamel matrix. Fourteen cDNA inserts which gave rise to probes exhibiting a positive *in situ* hybridization signal in the tooth structures were partially sequenced. The sequence fragments were used to query the gene bank and EMBL database for their identification. Two hitherto novel sequences were not represented.

To determine the sequence of the whole amelin mRNA, the tooth cDNA library was screened with an oligonucleotide derived from the initial amelin sequences described above and 6 additional inserts in the range between 0.5 and 2 kb in

length were isolated. Sequence analysis showed that all 7 clones represented sequences corresponding to the 3' mRNA portion. However, two different 5' regions were found in the two longest inserts, specifying amelin 1 and amelin 2 (Fig. 2). In order to obtain a full length sequence representation, a random-primed library was constructed from rat molars, and it was screened with two different oligonucleotides, derived from individual 5' ends of the two variants (underlined in Fig. 2). 5 clones were isolated hybridizing with the 5' part of amelin 2 and 13 clones derived from the 5' part of amelin 1. Sequence analysis confirmed the previous results and extended the sequences of both variants, now termed the amelin 1 and amelin 2 sequences and shown in the sequence listing as SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:3, respectively. Both 5' mRNA sequences ended in a polypurine repetition of maximally 100 x (AG) (data not shown). Considering the AG repeat at the 5' end and the poly-A tail at the 3' end, the combined sequences (Fig. 2) were not shorter than the mRNAs as determined by Northern blotting (see below). The sequence analysis of the clones obtained from the polyT-primed cDNA library revealed an unexpected 3' variation downstream of the poly-A addition signal AATAAA (double underline). In some clones the poly-A tail was observed 15 nucleotides downstream as expected, but in others at a larger distance of up to 79 nucleotides. The sequence in Fig. 2 shows the most distant polyadenylation site variant. All variations were located downstream of the stop codon.

Both cDNA sequence variants revealed a single long open reading frame (Fig. 2). In-frame termination codons are present between the poly(AG) and the open reading frame, and it therefore does not seem likely that the poly(AG) or proximal sequences code for protein. The reading frame of amelin 1 starts 84 nucleotides downstream of the poly(AG) repeat. The first 86 amino acids are encoded by a sequence which is not present in amelin 2. The amino acids 87 through 99 of amelin 1 are encoded by a sequence which is common for amelin 1 and amelin 2. However, this sequence cannot code for the amelin 2

protein. Although it includes an ATG codon, an in-frame stop codon would only allow for a heptapeptide. The next ATG, overlapping with the stop codon of the heptapeptide, starts the longest sequence stretch coding for amelin 2. Intriguingly, its first fourteen nucleotides code for both amelin 1 and amelin 2 in different frames (shaded in Fig. 2). The following 46 nucleotides which code for 15 amino acids of amelin 2 are not present in the amelin 1 RNA. This "insert" in amelin 2 RNA results in the synchronization of both reading frames, so that the last 305 amino acid residues are common to both proteins. There is an in-frame ATG codon in the insert of amelin 2, which might serve as an alternative translation start. In this case, amelin 2 would be 5 amino acids shorter and there would be no two frame-coding sequence stretch. The longest possible open reading frame contains codons for 407 amino acid residues for amelin 1 and 324 residues for amelin 2.

Since the filing of the first application the results of the sequencing have been reviewed and some amendments made. The sequence for amelin 1 has been amended as follows: nucleotide no. 132 has been changed from a G to a C resulting in no amino acid change. Nucleotide no. 191 has been changed from a G to an A resulting in a change of Arg33 to Gln33. Nucleotide no 200 has been changed from a G to a C resulting in a change of Gly36 to Ala36. Nucleotide no. 617 has been changed from a G to a C resulting in a change of Gly175 to Ala175. Nucleotide no. 809 has been changed from a G to a C resulting in a change of Gly239 to Ala239. Nucleotide no. 976 has been changed from a C to a G resulting in a change of Pro295 to Ala295. Nucleotide no. 1649 has been changed from a C to an A resulting in no amino acid change. The sequence for amelin 2 has been corrected as follows: nucleotide no. 326 has been changed from a G to a C resulting in a change of Gly92 to Ala92. Nucleotide no. 518 has been changed from a G to a C resulting in a change of Gly156 to Ala156. Nucleotide no. 685 has been changed from a C to a G resulting in a change of

Pro212 to Ala212. Nucleotide no. 1358 has been changed from a C to an A resulting in no amino acid change.

To assess the size of amelin transcripts, Northern blot analysis was carried out on total RNA prepared from molars of 4 day old rats (Fig. 3, lane a). The DIG labelled amelin cRNA probe hybridized to a 2.2 kb as well as to a 1.9 kb RNA band. The amelin 1 and amelin 2 mRNAs as determined by cDNA sequence analysis are 2.3 and 2.0 kb long, if a poly(AG) repeat of 0.2 kb and a poly-A tail of 0.2 kb are added to the displayed sequences. The two determinations correspond well, suggesting that the sequences comprise all or almost all of the mRNA for amelins. For a comparison, the two predominant mRNAs for amelogenin, 1.1 kb and 0.8 kb in length, are shown (Fig. 3, lane b). The mass proportion of amelin RNA relative to amelogenin RNA in total RNA from molars was determined by a solution hybridization assay (Mathews et al., 1989). The amount of amelin RNA was about 5% if compared to the content of amelogenin RNA. The sequence comparison of amelin 1 and 2 suggests that the two RNAs are splicing variants of the same primary transcript, since no change in the aligning sequence parts is found.

The most frequent amino acids in both amelin 1 and 2 are proline, glycine and leucine; there is no cysteine in either sequence (vide table 1 below). The amino terminus of the deduced amelin 1 protein has the characteristic feature of a signal peptide: residues 14 to 21 are hydrophobic with a stretch of leucines (Fig. 2; Leader, 1979). No comparable motive is observed in the amelin 2 sequence. Both amelins contain the peptide domain DGEA (Asp-Gly-Glu-Ala) (amino acids 370-373 in amelin 1 and 287-290 in amelin 2) (boxed in Fig. 2), which has earlier been identified to constitute a recognition site of collagen type I for the cell surface protein $\alpha 2 \beta 1$ integrin (Staatz et al., 1991). In addition, a trombospondin-like cell adhesion domain with the sequence VTKG (Val-Thr-Lys-Gly) (amino acids 277-280 in amelin 1 and 194-197 in amelin 2) (Yamada & Kleinman, 1992) is included.

The presence of these two domains indicates that amelins are components of the extracellular matrix. The predicted low solubility of the amelins in water solutions is consistent with this model. The presence of a signal sequence in amelin 1 corroborates the interpretation as a secretory protein. The lack of a signal sequence in amelin 2 does not mean that this protein is not secreted. A precedence for a secreted protein without signal sequence is the chicken ovalbumin, where internal, non-cleaved sequences provide the same function (discussed in Leader, 1979). Two further domains with predicted significance in the interaction with cell surfaces, EKGE (Glu-Lys-Gly-Glu) (amino acids 282-285 in amelin 1 and 199-202 in amelin 2) and DKGE (Asp-Lys-Gly-Glu) (amino acids 298-301 in amelin 1 and 215-218 in amelin 2), are clustered in the same region. The combination of the four peptide domains as described in this paragraph is a feature which has so far not been described for any enamel matrix related protein.

Because of predicted low solubility, amelin was expressed in *E. coli* cells as a fusion protein with thioredoxin in the amino-terminal end. 6His tag was added to the carboxy terminal end and protein was purified on Ni column. The eluate contained one main fusion protein and also several peptide fragments which were active with antiamelin rabbit serum in Western blot analysis. The protein could be further purified by antithioredoxin affinity chromatography.

Antibodies have been raised against the amelin protein. Rabbits were immunized with amelin-thioredoxin fusion protein and immune serum purified by affinity chromatography on amelin fusion protein coupled to CNBr-activated Sepharose. Further purification might be achieved on thioredoxin-coupled Sepharose. These antibodies have been used for, e.g. immunohistochemical localization of amelin in rat teeth.

Also, the presence of amelin in tooth extract has been established. Rat molars were homogenized in Na-carbonate buffer pH

10.8, 1 mM EDTA + protease inhibitors. Supernatant of crude extract was analyzed by Western blotting with anti-amelin-thioredoxin immune serum. Two bands corresponding to two amelin variants were detected. Crude extract was further
5 chromatographed on Sephadex G100 column. Fractions corresponding to molecular weights of amelins were concentrated and subjected to preparative electrophoresis. After electroelution, the bands are now identified by N-terminal sequence analysis. In case one of the bands is amelin, *in vivo* trans-
10 formation start is determined.

The expression of the amelin sequence during different developing stages of the tooth has been examined by investigating the upper jaws of Sprague-Dawley rats of 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 days of age. It was found that amelin mRNA appears in *in situ* hybridization experiments concomitantly with amelogenin
15 mRNA, i.e. during the elongation of the ameloblasts at the beginning of the secretory stage. In later stages, amelogenin and amelin mRNA exhibit profoundly different hybridization patterns. Amelogenin mRNA disappears to a great extent in the
20 maturation stage with only small amounts remaining at a later stage of matured ameloblasts, this observation being in agreement with the findings of Wurtz et al. (1995). The signal obtained with the amelin probe, however, was not or only to a little extent reduced during the maturation stage
25 of the ameloblasts.

Functionally, the two stages are different in that no additional enamel matrix is deposited during the maturation phase. However, mineral seems to be deposited in both phases, since the newly deposited enamel already contains mineral. In
30 correlating these events with the appearance of the respective mRNAs, it is possible that amelin is involved in the mineralization process. The amelin mRNA sequence codes as described above for a protein which contains cell binding domains, suggesting that it is also or alternatively involved
35 in the binding of the ameloblasts to the enamel surface.

Amelin protein may function as a proteinase. This has been tested by cutting off and electroeluting the main fusion protein band from the acrylamide gel. After overnight incubation at room temperature, the fusion protein appeared as 3
5 bands. The control incubation at 4°C gave only one band. This suggested that degradation takes place at the higher temperature. Further experiments are required to determine whether amelin in fact functions a proteinase.

The present invention provides nucleic acid sequences which
10 code for proteins with a specific combination of cell binding domains. The proteins are components of hard tissue matrices and mediate the contact to the cell surface. The protein coding sequence is presented in Fig. 2 and stretches from nucleotide positions 95 to 1361. The new combination of cell
15 binding domains occupies nucleotide positions 969 to 1259. The individual binding domains may be combined in the present form or displayed in the context of different amino acid surroundings or incorporated into polymers of non-protein nature. Both the nucleic acid sequence and the derived
20 peptide sequences may be used, firstly, as tools for the artificial expression of amelin protein according to standard techniques (Ausubel et al., 1994), secondly, as information for the chemical synthesis of peptides. The sequences may be used to establish diagnostic criteria for the identification
25 of disorders in hard tissue formation, and as means for the production of biomaterials in tissue engineering. In addition, the invention provides expression vectors which contain the claimed sequences positioned downstream of a transcriptional promoter, as well as procedures for the
30 production and isolation of amelin which are based on the use of said expression vectors.

The present invention relates to all enamel matrix related polypeptides which contain at least one sequence element which can mediate the anchoring of the polypeptide to cell
35 adhesion molecules.

By the term "enamel matrix related polypeptide" is, in its broadest aspect, meant a polypeptide which is an enamel matrix protein or a synthetically produced protein with similar properties i.e. which is capable of mediating contact
5 between enamel and cell surface as described in further detail in the following.

In the present specification and claims, the term "polypeptide" comprises both short peptides with a length of at
10 least two amino acid residues and at most 10 amino acid residues and oligopeptides (11-100 amino acid residues) as well as proteins (the functional entity comprising at least one peptide, oligopeptide, or polypeptide which may be chemically modified by being glycosylated, by being lipidated, or by
15 comprising prosthetic groups). The definition of polypeptides also comprises native forms of peptides/proteins in animals including humans as well as recombinant proteins or peptides in any type of expression vectors transforming any kind of host, and also chemically synthesized peptides.

20 The polypeptides of the invention which have been termed amelins are different from the known enamel matrix proteins amelogenin and ameloblastin in that they contain at least one sequence element which can mediate the anchoring of the polypeptide to cell adhesion molecules. In particular,
25 they contain a sequence element selected from the group consisting of the tetrapeptides DGEA (Asp-Gly-Glu-Ala), VTKG (Val-Thr-Lys-Gly), EKGE (Glu-Lys-Gly-Glu) and DKGE (Asp-Lys-Gly-Glu).

Preferred embodiments of the present invention are polypeptides having the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:2 or an analogue or variant thereof as well as polypeptides having the
30 amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:4 or an analogue or variant thereof, and polypeptides having a subsequence of the amino acid sequences SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4.

In a further aspect, the invention relates to nucleic acid fragments encoding polypeptides which are capable of mediating contact between enamel and cell surface. By the term "nucleic acid" is meant a polynucleotide of high molecular weight which can occur as either DNA or RNA and may be either single-stranded or double-stranded.

Although nucleic acid fragments which encode a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues 1 to 407 of SEQ ID NO:2 and nucleic acid fragments which encode a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues 1 to 302 of SEQ ID NO:4 are preferred embodiments, the invention also relates to a nucleic acid fragment encoding a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or an analogue or a variant thereof and to a nucleic acid fragment encoding a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:4 or an analogue or a variant thereof.

By the term "a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 (or SEQ ID NO: 4) or an analogue or a variant thereof" is meant a polypeptide which has the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:2 (or SEQ ID NO:4) as well as polypeptides having analogues or variants of said sequence which are produced when a nucleic acid fragment of the invention is expressed in a suitable expression system and which are capable of mediating contact between enamel and cell surface, e.g. evidenced by a test system comprising extracellular matrix and matrix forming cells in tissue culture. A concentration dependent biological activity of the polypeptides is tested by the addition of polypeptide fragments. If the fragments are capable of competing out contact between the extracellular matrix protein and the cells, then the cells will be detached from the matrix evidenced by microscopic inspection. Cultured cells are known to adhere to fibronectin, osteopontin, collagen, laminin and vitronectin. Cell binding activity is mediated through the RGD cell attachment domain of the protein. Amelin contains alternative cell binding domains DGEA and VTKG. Cell attachment can be measured, e.g., by

coating cell culture dishes amelin, BSA or fibronectin. Bound UMR rat osteosarcoma cells can be quantitated by measuring endogenous N-acetyl- β -D-hexosaminidase.

5 The analogue or variant will thus be a polypeptide which does not have exactly the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or in SEQ ID NO:4, but which still is capable of mediating contact between enamel and cell surface as defined above. Generally, such polypeptides will be polypeptides which vary e.g. to a certain extent in the amino acid composition, or
10 the post-translational modifications e.g. glycosylation or phosphorylation, as compared to the amelin proteins described in the examples.

The term "analogue" or "variant" is thus used in the present context to indicate a protein or polypeptide of a similar
15 amino acid composition or sequence as the characteristic amino acid sequences SEQ ID NO:2 and SEQ ID NO:4 derived from the amelin proteins as described in the examples, allowing for minor variations that alter the amino acid sequence, e.g. deletions, exchange or insertions of amino acids, or combinations thereof, to generate amelin protein analogues. These
20 modifications may give interesting and useful novel properties of the analogue. The analogous polypeptide or protein may be derived from an animal or a human or may be partially or completely of synthetic origin. The analogue may also be
25 derived through the use of recombinant DNA techniques.

An important embodiment of the present invention thus relates to a polypeptide in which at least one amino acid residue has been substituted with a different amino acid residue and/or in which at least one amino acid residue has been deleted or
30 added so as to result in a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence being different from the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 or a subsequence of said amino acid sequence as defined in the following, but essentially having amelin activity as defined above.

An interesting embodiment of the invention relates to a polypeptide which is an analogue or subsequence of the polypeptide of the invention comprising from 6 to 300 amino acids, e.g. at least 10 amino acids, at least 30 amino acids, such as at least 60, 90 or 120 amino acids, at least 150 amino acids or at least 200 amino acids.

Particularly important embodiments of the invention are the polypeptide containing the amino acid residues 1-407 in SEQ ID NO:2 (amelin 1) and the polypeptide containing the amino acid residues 1-324 in SEQ ID NO:4 (amelin 2).

The amino acid sequences SEQ ID NO:2 and SEQ ID NO:4 have been compared with known amino acid sequences. The degree of homology (or identity) with the extracellular matrix proteins with which the homology is highest, amelogenin and collagen IV, is very low, 23% and 26%, respectively. The identity is spread over the entire protein and not restricted to particular areas. In this respect it should be noted that amelin does not contain a repeated triple motif in contrast to collagen which is always encoded by the repeated triple motif, Gly-X-Y. The homology to collagen IV and amelogenin may be due to the high content of proline in both proteins. It thus appears that the amelin proteins only have moderate similarity with previously known extracellular proteins, in particular enamel matrix proteins.

An important embodiment of the present invention relates to a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence from which a consecutive string of 20 amino acids is homologous to a degree of at least 80% with a string of amino acids of the same length selected from the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4.

Polypeptide sequences of the invention which have a homology or identity of at least 80% such as at least 85%, e.g. 90%, with the polypeptide shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 constitute important embodiments. As the sequences shown in

SEQ ID NO:2 and SEQ ID NO:4 seem to be quite unique, the scope of the invention also comprises polypeptides for which the degree of homology to a similar consecutive string of 20 amino acids selected from the amino acid sequence shown in

5 SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 is at least 25%, such as at least 50% or at least 75%. Such sequences may be derived from similar proteins from other species, e.g. other mammals such as mouse, rabbit, guinea pig, pig, cow or human.

By use of the sequences disclosed in the present application,

10 the person skilled in the art will be able to detect, clone, sequence, produce, and study the human version of amelin. A practical problem is a scarcity of the starting material, as the most convenient tooth material available is the extracted or resected teeth, mainly the third molars or the super-

15 numerary teeth. The stage of development of these teeth is usually quite late and therefore, the cells involved in the matrix formation are far behind the secretory phase or are not present any more.

Alternatively, the starting material can be derived from

20 available tissue cultures where the extracted RNA is tested for the presence of amelin messengers. Positive Northern blot was obtained in case of human osteosarcoma cells (Saos 2 cells), although the detected length of positive RNA is considerably smaller compared to rat amelin mRNAs.

25 Thus, a human osteosarcoma cells (Saos 2 cells) cDNA library is constructed in order to find one or more specific cDNAs that would represent human versions of amelin or amelin-like structures. In a similar manner, cDNA libraries from the least developed teeth can be created and screened with rat

30 amelin probes or with probes obtained from the Saos 2 library.

By the term "sequence homology" is meant the identity in sequence of amino acids in segments of two or more amino acids

in the match with respect to identity and position of the amino acids of the polypeptides.

The term "homologous" is thus used here to illustrate the degree of identity between the amino acid sequence of a given polypeptide and the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4. The amino acid sequence to be compared with the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 may be deduced from a nucleotide sequence such as a DNA or RNA sequence, e.g. obtained by hybridization as defined in the following, or may be obtained by conventional amino acid sequencing methods. The degree of homology is preferably determined on the amino acid sequence of a mature polypeptide, i.e. without taking any leader sequence into consideration. Generally, only coding regions are used when comparing nucleotide sequences in order to determine their internal homology.

In one of its aspects, the invention relates to a nucleic acid fragment encoding a polypeptide of the invention as defined above. In particular, the invention relates to a nucleic acid fragment comprising substantially the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or comprising substantially the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3.

The present invention also relates to nucleic acid fragments which hybridize with a nucleic acid fragment having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3 or parts of said sequences which are stable under stringent conditions e.g. 5 mM monovalent ions (0.1xSSC), neutral pH and 65°C.

In another aspect, the invention relates to analogues or subsequences of the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3 of at least 18 nucleotides which

1) have a homology with the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3 of at least 90%, and/or

2) encode a polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which is at least 80% homologous with the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4.

The present invention also relates to a nucleic acid fragment encoding a polypeptide having a subsequence of the amino acid sequences SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4. In the present specification and claims, the term "subsequence" designates a sequence which preferably has a size of at least 15 nucleotides, more preferably at least 18 nucleotides, and most preferably at least 21 nucleotides. In a number of embodiments of the invention, the subsequence or analogue of the nucleic acid fragment of the invention will comprise at least 48 nucleotides, such as at least 75 nucleotides or at least 99 nucleotides. The "subsequence" should conform to at least one of the criteria 1) and 2) above or should hybridize with a nucleic acid fragment comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3.

It is well known that small fragments are useful in PCR techniques as is described herein. Such fragments and subsequences may among other utilities be used as probes in the identification of mRNA fragments of the nucleotide sequence of the invention as described in Example 4.

The term "analogue" with regard to the nucleic acid fragments of the invention is intended to indicate a nucleic acid fragment which encodes a polypeptide which is functionally similar to the polypeptide encoded by SEQ ID NO:2 and SEQ ID NO:4 in that the analogue is capable of mediating the anchoring of the polypeptide to cell adhesion molecule as evidenced by the test described above.

It is well known that the same amino acid may be encoded by various codons, the codon usage being related, *inter alia*, to the preference of the organisms in question expressing the nucleotide sequence. Thus, one or more nucleotides or codons of the nucleic acid fragment of the invention may be exchanged by others which, when expressed, result in a polypeptide identical or substantially identical to the polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid fragment in question.

Also, the term "analogue" is used in the present context to indicate a nucleic acid fragment encoding an amino acid sequence constituting an amelin-like polypeptide, allowing for minor variations in the nucleotide sequences which do not have a significant adverse effect on the capability of mediating contact between enamel and cell surface evidenced by the test described above.

By the term "significant adverse effect" is meant that the activity of the analogue should be at least 10%, more preferably at least 20%, even more preferably at least 25% such as at least 50% of the attachment or detachment activity of native amelin, when determined as described above. The analogous nucleic acid fragment or nucleotide sequence may be derived from an organism such as an animal or a human or may be partially or completely of synthetic origin. The analogue may also be derived through the use of recombinant DNA techniques.

Furthermore, the terms "analogue" and "subsequence" are intended to allow for variations in the sequence such as substitution, insertion (including introns), addition and rearrangement of one or more nucleotides, which variations do not have any substantial adverse effect on the polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid fragment or a subsequence thereof.

The term "substitution" is intended to mean the replacement of one or more nucleotides in the full nucleotide sequence

with one or more different nucleotides, "addition" is understood to mean the addition of one or more nucleotides at either end of the full nucleotide sequence, "insertion" is intended to mean the introduction of one or more nucleotides
5 within the full nucleotide sequence, "deletion" is intended to indicate that one or more nucleotides have been deleted from the full nucleotide sequence whether at either end of the sequence or at any suitable point within it, and "re-arrangement" is intended to mean that two or more nucleotide
10 residues have been exchanged within the nucleic acid or polypeptide sequence, respectively. The nucleic acid fragment may, however, also be modified by mutagenesis either before or after inserting it into the organism.

The terms "fragment", "sequence", "subsequence" and "analogue", as used in the present specification and claims with
15 respect to fragments, sequences, subsequences and analogues according to the invention, should of course be understood as not comprising these phenomena in their natural environment, but rather, e.g., in isolated, purified, *in vitro* or recombi-
20 nant form.

In one embodiment of the invention, detection of genetic mutations and/or quantitation of amelin mRNA may be obtained by extracting RNA from cells or tissues and converting it into cDNA for subsequent use in the polymerase chain reaction
25 (PCR). The PCR primer(s) may be synthesized based on a nucleic acid fragment of the invention such as the nucleic acid fragment shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3. This method for detection and/or quantitation may be used as a diagnostic method for diagnosing a disease condition in which
30 an amelin mRNA is expressed in higher or lower amounts than normally.

Also within the scope of the present invention is a diagnostic agent comprising a nucleotide probe which is capable of detecting a nucleic acid fragment of the invention as well as
35 a method for diagnosing diseases in which the expression of

amelin is deregulated and/or diseases where the amelin gene is mutated, comprising subjecting a sample from a patient suspected of having a disease where a higher amount of amelin protein than normally is present or a mutated form of amelin, to a PCR analysis in which the sample is contacted with a diagnostic agent as described above, allowing any nucleic acid fragment to be amplified and determining the presence of any identical or homologous nucleic acid fragments in the sample. In a further aspect, the invention also relates to a diagnostic agent which comprises an amelin polypeptide according to the invention.

The polypeptides of the invention can be produced using recombinant DNA technology. An important embodiment of the present invention relates to an expression system comprising a nucleic acid fragment of the invention. In particular, the invention relates to a replicable expression vector which carries and is capable of mediating the expression of a nucleic acid fragment according to the invention.

Within the scope of the present invention is an organism which carries an expression system according to the invention. Organisms which may be used in this aspect of the invention comprise a microorganism such as a bacterium of the genus *Bacillus*, *Escherichia* or *Salmonella*, a yeast such as *Saccharomyces*, *Pichia*, a protozoan, or cell derived from a multicellular organism such as a fungus, an insect cell, a plant cell, a mammalian cell or a cell line. If the organism is a bacterium, it is preferred that the bacterium is of the genus *Escherichia*, e.g. *E. coli*. Irrespective of the type of organism used, the nucleic acid fragment of the invention is introduced into the organism either directly or by means of a suitable vector. Alternatively, the polypeptides may be produced in the mammalian cell lines by introducing the nucleic acid fragment or an analogue or a subsequence thereof of the invention either directly or by means of an expression vector.

The nucleic acid fragment or an analogue or a subsequence thereof can also be cloned in a suitable stable expression vector and then put into a suitable cell line. The cells producing the desired polypeptides are then selected based on
5 levels of productivity under conditions suitable for the vector and the cell line used. The selected cells are grown further and form a very important and continuous source of the desired polypeptides. The organism which is used for the production of the polypeptide of the invention may also be a
10 higher organism, e.g. an animal.

An example of a specific analogue of the nucleic acid sequence of the invention is a DNA sequence which comprises the DNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3 or a part thereof and which is particularly adapted for expression
15 in *E. coli*. This DNA sequence is one which, when inserted in *E. coli* together with suitable regulatory sequences, results in the expression of a polypeptide having substantially the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4 or a part thereof. Thus, this DNA sequence comprises specific
20 codons recognized by *E. coli*.

In the present context, the term "gene" is used to indicate a nucleic acid sequence which is involved in producing a polypeptide chain and which includes regions preceding and following the coding region (5'-upstream and 3'-downstream sequences) as well as intervening sequences, introns, which are
25 placed between individual coding segments, exons, or in the 5'-upstream or 3'-downstream region. The 5'-upstream region comprises a regulatory sequence which controls the expression of the gene, typically a promoter. The 3'-downstream region
30 comprises sequences which are involved in termination of transcription of the gene and optionally sequences responsible for polyadenylation of the transcript and the 3'-untranslated region. The present invention also relates to an expression system comprising a nucleic acid fragment as
35 described above encoding a polypeptide of the invention, the

system comprising a 5'-flanking sequence capable of mediating expression of said nucleic acid fragment.

The invention furthermore relates to a plasmid vector containing a nucleic acid sequence coding for a polypeptide of the invention or a fusion polypeptide as defined herein. In one particular important embodiment, the nucleic acid fragment or an analogue or subsequence thereof of the invention or a fusion nucleic acid fragment of the invention as defined herein may be carried by a replicable expression vector which is capable of replicating in a host organism or a cell line.

The vector may in particular be a plasmid, phage, cosmid, mini-chromosome or virus. In an interesting embodiment of the invention, the vector may be a vector which, when introduced in a host cell, is integrated in the host cell genome.

In one particular aspect of the invention, the nucleic acid fragment of the invention may comprise another nucleic acid fragment encoding a polypeptide different from or identical to the polypeptide of the invention fused in frame to a nucleic acid fragment of the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3 or analogues thereof encoding an amelin polypeptide with the purpose of producing a fused polypeptide. When using recombinant DNA technology the fused nucleic acid sequences may be inserted into a suitable vector or genome. Alternatively, one of the nucleic acid fragments is inserted into the vector or genome already containing the other nucleic acid fragment. A fusion polypeptide can also be made by inserting the two nucleic acid fragments separately and allowing the expression to occur. The host organism, which may be of eukaryotic or prokaryotic origin, is grown under conditions ensuring expression of fused sequences. The fused polypeptide is then purified and the polypeptide of the invention separated from its fusion partner using a suitable method.

One aspect of the invention thus relates to a method of producing a polypeptide of the invention, comprising the following steps of:

- 5 (a) inserting a nucleic acid fragment of the invention into an expression vector,
- (b) transforming a suitable host organism with the vector produced in step (a),
- (c) culturing the host organism produced in step (b) under suitable conditions for expressing the polypep-
10 tide,
- (d) harvesting the polypeptide, and
- (e) optionally subjecting the polypeptide to post-translational modification.

15 Within the scope of the present invention is also a method as described above wherein the polypeptide produced is isolated by a method comprising one or more steps like affinity chromatography using immobilized amelin polypeptide or antibodies reactive with said polypeptide and/or other chromatographic and electrophoretic procedures.

20 The polypeptide produced as described above may be subjected to post-translational modifications as a result of thermal treatment, chemical treatment (formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde etc.) or enzyme treatment (peptidases, proteinases and protein modification enzymes). The polypeptide may be processed
25 in a different way when produced in an organism as compared to its natural production environment. As an example, glycosylation is often achieved when the polypeptide is expressed by a cell of a higher organism such as yeast or preferably a mammal. Glycosylation is normally found in connection with
30 amino acid residues Asn, Ser, Thr or hydroxylysine. It may or

may not be advantageous to remove or alter the processing characteristics caused by the host organism in question.

Subsequent to the expression according to the invention of the polypeptide in an organism or a cell line, the polypeptide can either be used as such or it can first be purified from the organism or cell line. If the polypeptide is expressed as a secreted product, it can be purified directly. If the polypeptide is expressed as an associated product, it may require the partial or complete disruption of the host before purification. Examples of the procedures employed for the purification of polypeptides are: (i) immunoprecipitation or affinity chromatography with antibodies, (ii) affinity chromatography with a suitable ligand, (iii) other chromatography procedures such as gel filtration, ion exchange or high performance liquid chromatography or derivatives of any of the above, (iv) electrophoretic procedures like polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, denaturing polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, agarose gel electrophoresis and isoelectric focusing, (v) any other specific solubilization and/or purification techniques.

The present invention also relates to a substantially pure amelin polypeptide. In the present context, the term "substantially pure" is understood to mean that the polypeptide in question is substantially free from other components, e.g. other polypeptides or carbohydrates, which may result from the production and/or recovery of the polypeptide or otherwise be found together with the polypeptide. The purity of a protein may e.g. be assessed by SDS gel electrophoresis.

A high purity of the polypeptide of the invention may be advantageous when the polypeptide is to be used in a composition. Also due to its high purity, the substantially pure polypeptide may be used in a lower amount than a polypeptide of a conventional lower purity for most purposes.

In one aspect of the invention, the pure polypeptide may be obtained from a suitable cell line which expresses a polypeptide of the invention. Also, a polypeptide of the invention may be prepared by the well known methods of liquid or solid phase peptide synthesis utilizing the successive coupling of the individual amino acids of the polypeptide sequence. Alternatively, the polypeptide can be synthesized by the coupling of individual amino acids forming fragments of the polypeptide sequence which are later coupled so as to result in the desired polypeptide. These methods thus constitute another interesting aspect of the invention.

In a further aspect, the invention relates to a method of treating and/or preventing periodontal disease, the method comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a polypeptide according to the invention. It is contemplated that the polypeptide of the invention will participate in cementum formation and thus improve the anchoring of the periodontal ligament.

The usage of amelin protein in the context of artificial local bone formation is indicated by the presence of amelin RNA sequences in bone forming cells: A size variant of the amelin RNA, fulfilling the criteria given in page 17 lines 1-5, was discovered in bone tissue from rat femur as well as calvaria by Northern blots. In situ hybridization with amelin probes localized this RNA to osteoblasts in association to growing bone. Also, rat calvarical cells which are forming bone in tissue culture were expressing the bone-variant of amelin RNA throughout the bone forming period (C. Brandsten, C. Christersson and T. Wurtz, unpublished).

The presence of amelin RNA sequences in natural and experimental bone forming systems indicates a role of the amelin protein in bone formation. It is conceivable that externally added amelin peptides accelerate or modulate bone formation both in vitro and in medical applications.

Furthermore, the invention relates to a method of repairing a lesion in a tooth, the method comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a polypeptide according to the invention in combination with appropriate
5 filler material.

The invention also relates to a method of joining two bone elements and to a method of effectively incorporating an implant into a bone. In this context, the polypeptide may be administered in connection with a carrier as described in
10 detail below. Moreover, the polypeptide of the invention could be used in a method of promoting or provoking the mineralization of hard tissue selected from the group consisting of bone, enamel, dentin and cementum.

Further, the invention also relates to a method of improving
15 the biocompatibility of an implant device or a transcutaneous device e.g. in a similar manner as described in US 4,578,079, the method comprising covering the implant device with an effective amount of a polypeptide according to the invention, thereby e.g. allowing muscle or ligament attachment to the
20 implant.

Also, the invention relates to a method of anchoring epithelium to a hard tissue surface selected from the group consisting of enamel, dentin or cementum in connection with a tooth implant by administering the polypeptide of the invention. Moreover, the invention relates to a method of preventing growth of epithelium in connection with implantation of teeth, the method comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a prophylactically effective amount of a polypeptide according to the invention, e.g. thereby preventing
25 epithelium from growing into the periodontal ligament.
30

A very important aspect of the invention relates to a composition comprising an amelin polypeptide and a physiologically acceptable excipient. The composition may comprise a purified recombinant polypeptide of the invention. Particularly, but

not exclusively, the present invention relates to compositions suitable for topical application, e.g. application on the mucosal surfaces of the mouth.

5 Compositions of the invention suitable for topical administration may be liniments, gels, solutions, suspensions, pastes, sprays, powders, toothpastes, and mouthwashes.

The present invention comprises a toothpaste prepared by mixing the polypeptide of the invention with a toothpaste preparation, e.g. of the type commonly available as commercial toothpastes, which can be used on a regular basis for
10 the prevention of e.g. periodontitis.

A toothpaste will usually contain polishing agents, surfactants, gelling agents and other excipients such as flavouring and colouring agents. The polishing agent may be selected
15 from those which are currently employed for this purpose in dental preparations. Suitable examples are water-insoluble sodium or potassium metaphosphate, hydrated or anhydrous dicalcium phosphate, calcium pyrophosphate, zirconium silicate or mixtures thereof. Particularly useful polishing
20 agents are various forms of silica. The polishing agent is generally finely divided, with a particle size smaller than 10 μm , for example 2-6 μm . The polishing agent may be employed in an amount of 10-99% by weight of the toothpaste. Typically the toothpaste preparations will contain 20-75% of
25 the polishing agent.

A suitable surfactant is normally included in the toothpaste preparations. The surfactant is typically a water-soluble non-soap synthetic organic detergent. Suitable detergents are the water-soluble salts of: higher fatty acid monoglyceride
30 monosulphates (for example sodium hydrogenated coconut fatty acid monoglyceride monosulphate); higher alkyl sulphates (for example sodium lauryl sulphate); alkylarylsulphonates (for example sodium dodecylbenzene-sulphonates); and higher alkyl sulphoacetates (for example sodium lauryl sulphoacetate). In

addition, there may be employed saturated higher aliphatic acyl amides of lower aliphatic amino carboxylic acids having 12-16 carbon atoms in the acyl radical and in which the amino acid portion is derived from the lower aliphatic saturated monoaminocarboxylic acids having 2-6 carbon atoms, such as fatty acid amides of glycine, sarcosine, alanine, 3-aminopropanoic acid and valine, in particular the N-lauryl, myristoyl and palmitoyl sarcosinate compounds. Conventional non-ionic surfactants may also be included if desired.

- 10 The surface active materials are generally present in an amount of about 0.05-10%, typically about 0.5-5%, by weight of the toothpaste preparation.

Typically the liquids of the toothpaste will comprise mainly water, glycerol, sorbitol, propylene glycol or mixtures thereof. An advantageous mixture is water and glycerol, preferably with sorbitol. A gelling agent such as natural or synthetic gums and gum-like materials, e.g. Irish Moss or sodium carboxymethylcellulose, may be used. Other gums which may be used are gum tragacanth, polyvinyl-pyrrolidone and starch. They are usually used in an amount up to about 10%, typically about 0.5-5%, by weight of the toothpaste.

The pH of a toothpaste is substantially neutral, such as a pH of about 6-8. If desired, a small amount of a pH-regulating agent, e.g. a small amount of an acid such as citric acid or an alkaline material may be added.

The toothpaste may also contain other materials such as soluble saccharin, flavouring oils (e.g. oils of spearmint, peppermint, wintergreen), colouring or whitening agents (e.g. titanium dioxide), preservatives (e.g. sodium benzoate), emulsifying agents, silicones, alcohol, menthol and chlorophyll compounds (e.g. sodium copper chlorophyllin).

The content of the polypeptide of the invention in the toothpaste of the above type or types discussed below will nor-

mally be in the range of 1-20% by weight, calculated on the weight of the total toothpaste composition, such as in the range of 5-20% by weight, in particular about 10-20% by weight such as 12-18% by weight. The latter ranges are especially indicated for toothpastes which are used for treatment of gingivitis and periodontosis. It is, however, also interesting to provide toothpastes having a lower content of the polypeptide of the invention which will often predominantly be adapted for preventive or prophylactic purposes. For such purposes, a polypeptide content ranges from about 0.1 to about 5% by weight may be interesting.

A special type of toothpaste are toothpastes which are substantially clear gels. Such toothpastes may either contain no polishing agents at all or may contain the polishing agent in such finely divided form that the gels will still appear substantially clear. Such gel toothpaste types may either be used *per se* or may be combined with toothpastes containing polishing agents as discussed above.

The incorporation of the polypeptide of the invention a toothpaste preparation and other dental or oral preparations may be performed in many different ways. Often, it will be preferred to form a suspension of the polypeptide of the invention and combine the amelin suspension with the other preparation ingredients in paste form. Alternatively, dry amelin powder may be mixed with the other preparation components, either first with the dry preparation constituents and subsequently with liquid or semi-liquid preparation constituents, or amelin powder *per se* can be incorporated in an otherwise finished preparation. In general, it is preferred that the amelin powder is added together with the polishing material or dentifrice.

While the incorporation of amelin or other water-insoluble or sparingly water-soluble polypeptide analogues is best performed taking into consideration the physical and chemical properties of the polypeptide, considerations in toothpastes

or dentifrices or other preparations discussed herein will normally be extremely simple and will ordinarily consist in the addition of the amelin polypeptide to the preparation or to constituents thereof in either dry, dissolved or suspended
5 form.

The topical administration may be an administration onto or close to the parts of the body presenting the pathological changes in question, e.g. onto an exterior part of the body such as a mucosal surface of the mouth. The application may
10 be a simple smearing on of the composition, or it may involve any device suited for enhancing the establishment of contact between the composition and the pathological lesions. The compositions may be impregnated or distributed onto pads, plasters, strips, gauze, sponge materials, cotton wool pie-
15 ces, etc. Optionally, a form of injection of the composition into or near the lesions may be employed.

The topical compositions according to the present invention may comprise 1-80% of the active compound by weight, based on the total weight of the preparations, such as 0.001-25% w/w
20 of the active compound, e.g., 0.1-10%, 0.5-5%, or 2-5%. More than one active compound may be incorporated in the composition; i.e. compositions comprising amelin protein in combination with other pharmaceutical compounds are also within the scope of the invention. The composition is conveniently
25 applied 1-10 times a day, depending on the type, severity and localization of the lesions.

For topical application, the preparation may be formulated in accordance with conventional pharmaceutical practice, e.g. with pharmaceutical acceptable excipients conventionally used
30 for topical applications in the mouth. The nature of the vehicle employed in the preparation of any particular composition will depend on the method intended for administration of that composition. Vehicles other than water that can be used in compositions can include solids or liquids such as
35 emollients, solvents, humectants, thickeners and powders. It

is contemplated that the composition according to the invention may consist of only the polypeptide, optionally in admixture with water, but the composition may also contain the polypeptide in combination with a carrier, diluent or a binder such as cellulose polymers, agar, alginate or gelatin which is acceptable for the purpose in question. For dental use it is convenient that the carrier or diluent is dentally acceptable. It is presently preferred to use a carrier comprising water-soluble polymers. Non-limiting examples of such polymers are sodium carboxy cellulose, microcrystalline cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, high molecular polyacrylic acid, sodium alginate, propylene glycol alginate, xanthan gum, guar gum, locust bean gum, modified starch, gelatin, pectin or combinations thereof. After incorporation of the active protein fraction, these water-soluble polymers may optionally be converted into gels or films, resulting in compositions which are easy to apply in view of their advantageous physical properties. The composition may optionally contain stabilizers or preservatives with the purpose of improving the storage stability. A suitable excipient will be an alginate, e.g. as described in EP 337967.

For topical application, the pH of the composition may in principle be within a very broad range such as 3-9. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, a pH of about 4 to 8 is preferred. Conventional buffering agents as described above may be used to obtain the desired pH.

The preparation of the invention may also contain other additives such as stabilizing agents, preservatives, solubilizers, chelating agents, gel forming agents, pH-regulators, anti-oxidants, etc. Furthermore, it may be advantageous to provide modified release preparations in which the active compound is incorporated into a polymer matrix, or nanoparticles, or liposomes or micelles, or adsorbed on ion exchange resins, or carried by a polymer.

Compositions may be formulated according to conventional pharmaceutical practice and may be:

Semisolid formulations: Gels, pastes, mixtures.

5 Liquid formulations: Solutions, suspensions, drenches, emulsions.

- As indicated, a pharmaceutical composition of the invention may comprise a polypeptide of the invention itself or a functional derivative thereof, or a combination of such compounds. Examples of suitable functional derivatives include
- 10 pharmaceutically acceptable salts, particularly those suitable for use in an oral environment. Examples include pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the amino function, for example salts with acids yielding anions which are pharmaceutically acceptable, particularly in an oral environment.
- 15 Examples include phosphates, sulphates, nitrate, iodide, bromide, chloride, borate as well as anions derived from carboxylic acids including acetate, benzoate, stearate, etc. Other derivatives of the amino function include amides, imides, ureas, carbamates, etc.
- 20 Other suitable derivatives include derivatives of the carboxyl group of a polypeptide of the invention, including salts, esters and amides. Examples include salts with pharmaceutically acceptable cations, e.g. lithium, sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium, zinc, aluminium, ferric, ferrous,
- 25 ammonium and lower (C_{1-6})-alkylammonium salts. Esters include lower alkyl esters.

The invention will be further described by means of a number of working examples which should not be construed as limiting the scope of this application.

- 30 Conventional methods and kits were used unless otherwise indicated. The kits were used in accordance with the instructions given by the respective supplier. Methodological steps

as well as reagents which are not described or mentioned here are explained in: Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, by F.M. Ausubel, R. Brent, R.E. Kingston, D.D. Moore, J.G. Seidman, J.A. Smith and K. Struhl; John Wiley, New York (1994).

- 5 All literature citations are expressly incorporated herein by reference.

LEGEND TO FIGURES

- Fig. 1: Localization of RNA sequences in growing first molars. Upper jaws from 4 day old rats were dissected, fixed and embedded in paraffin. Distal-mesial sections through the molars were subjected to *in situ* hybridization, using DIG labelled RNA complementary to mRNA sequences, prepared by *in vitro* transcription of Bluescript plasmids. Fig. 1a: amelin, Fig. 1b: amelogenin, Fig. 1c: collagen type I.
- 10
- Fig. 2: Sequence of amelins 1 and 2. Several overlapping sequences from both variants were determined and aligned. Identical sequences are printed face to face, dots indicate absence of the corresponding sequences from the respective variant. The longest open reading frames are outlined by amino acid names in the one-letter code. The stretch with two coding frames is shaded (nucleotides 390-403). Underlined are complementary sequences (nucleotides 248-272 and 414-430) to the oligos which were used to screen for clones containing the two variants. Boxes indicate consensus sequences for domains interacting with cell surface proteins. The presumptive polyadenylation signal is double underlined (nucleotides 1892-1897).
- 15
- 20
- 25

- Fig. 3: Northern blot analysis of RNA from rat molars. First molars were dissected from four day old rats. RNA was isolated, four mg per lane were electrophoresed in an agarose-formaldehyde gel and transferred to a nylon membrane. Individual lanes were hybridized to amelin (a) and amelogenin (b) DIG-labelled riboprobes. The positions of defined RNA frag-
- 30

ments (Gibco BRL) with their length in kb are indicated at the left margin.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1

5 Isolation of RNA

Three dissected growing molars from 4 day or 7 day old Sprague-Dawley rats (B&K Universal, Sollentuna, Sweden) were homogenized in a glass-glass homogenizer in 500 μ l of 4M guanidinium isothiocyanate, 80 mM EDTA (Chomczynski & Sacchi, 10 1987), using a commercial kit (Promega Biotech, RNeasy Total RNA Isolation System). This was followed by phenol-chloroform extraction and two isopropanol precipitations. RNA was dissolved in 0.2xSET buffer (0.2% sodium dodecyl sulphate, 4 mM Tris-Cl pH 7.5, 2 mM EDTA) and the concentration 15 was determined by optical density measurements.

EXAMPLE 2

Preparation of cDNA library

Poly-A containing RNA (mRNA) was selected with the help of oligo-dT, bound to silicate-resin (Quiagen Oligotex mRNA Midi 20 kit). Reverse transcription was primed at the poly-A end, and double-stranded, methylated cDNA was ligated to lambda ZAP vector arms and packaged into phage particles (Stratagen ZAP-cDNA Cloning Kit). After amplification and plating, phage strains containing frequently expressed sequences were se- 25 lected by hybridization with a total DIG labelled cDNA (see below). Phages from positive plaques were isolated and converted to plasmids by superinfection of lambda ZAP-infected *Escherichia coli* SOLR cells with ExAssist helper phage. To obtain a better representation of the 5' ends, a library with 30 a cDNA was also constructed and primed at random sites (Stratagen Random Unidirectional Linker-Primer). Inserts giving

positive *in situ* hybridization signals on matrix forming cells were sequenced using cycle sequencing with Taq-polymerase, fluorescent terminators and a semiautomatic sequence detection system (Applied Biosystems, Taq DyeDeoxy Terminator Cycle Sequencing Kit). Sequences were analysed with the Wisconsin program set (Genetics Computer Group, Inc.) and with DNAid (Frédéric Dardel, fred@botrytis.polytechnique.fr).

EXAMPLE 3

Library screening

- 10 Lambda phages of a tooth cDNA library (2×10^6 clones) from first and second molars of seven day old rats were plated, and plaques were adsorbed to nitrocellulose membranes (Schleicher and Schüll). Replica filters were hybridized to 10 ng/ml cDNA or to collagen- and amelogenin oligonucleotides. Hybridization was carried out at 54°C for 15 hours, and the filters were washed and developed (Boehringer Mannheim, The DIG System). Phages containing amelogenin, collagen or remaining frequently expressed sequences were re-cloned twice and converted to Bluescript plasmids by *in vivo* excision, accomplished by superinfection with the ExAssist helper phage (Stratagen).

EXAMPLE 4

Preparation of probes for hybridization assays

- 25 cDNA probes for library screening were produced from poly-A enriched RNA with reverse transcriptase (Promega Biotech, Reverse Transcription System), using a nucleotide concentration of 0.25 mM supplemented with digoxigenin (DIG)-dUTP (Boehringer Mannheim) to 0.1 mM.

- 30 RNA probes complementary to the mRNA sequences were synthesized by *in vitro* transcription by phage T7 or T3 RNA polymerase (Promega Riboprobe Gemini II Core System, Melton et al.,

1984), in the presence of DIG-modified UTP (Boehringer Mannheim). The DNA templates containing amelin (1700 bp) were Bluescript plasmids, derived from λ bacteriophages by *in vivo* excision. Furthermore, amelogenin (700 bp) and collagen type I (850 bp) sequences were obtained by restriction enzyme cleavage of Bluescript SK plasmids. Probes for quantitative RNA determinations were labelled with [35 S] instead of DIG.

The collagen-specific oligonucleotide had the sequence 5'-CATGTAGGCAATGCTGTTCTT GCAGTGGTAGGTGATGTTCTGGGAGGC-3' (Yamada et al., 1983), and the amelogenin-specific oligonucleotide was 5'-ATCCACTTCTTCCCGCTTGGTCTGTCTGTCGCTGGCCAAGCTTC-3' (Lau et al., 1992). Probes were prepared by 3' labelling with DIG-modified ddUTP by a terminal transferase reaction according to a Boehringer protocol.

15 EXAMPLE 5

Northern blotting

For Northern blot analysis, 15 mg of total RNA per well of 2 cm width were heat denatured in the presence of 50% formamide and electrophoresed in an agarose gel with 2.2M formaldehyde, 0.02 M N-morpholinopropane sulphonic acid, 0.05 M sodium acetate, 1 mM EDTA (Lehrach et al., 1977). RNA was transferred overnight to a nylon membrane (Pall Biodyne B Transfer Membrane) in 20x SSC (3 M NaCl, 0.3 M sodium citrate). The membranes were crosslinked with UV light and cut in strips. Individual strips were prehybridized for 1 hour at 68°C in 50% formamide, 5x SSC, 2% blocking reagent (Boehringer Mannheim), 0.1% N-lauroyl-sarcosine, 0.02% sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS) and subsequently hybridized overnight under the same conditions, following the addition of the DIG labelled cRNA probe at 100 ng/ml. Membranes were then washed 2 times for 5 minutes with 2x SSC, 0.1% SDS at room temperature and 2 times for 15 minutes at 68°C with 0.1x SSC, 0.1% SDS. The presence of DIG labelled RNA was developed via phos-

phatase-coupled anti DIG antibody fragments (Boehringer Mannheim, The DIG System).

EXAMPLE 6

Solution hybridization

- 5 RNA from dissected molars was hybridized to of ^{35}S -UTP labelled complementary RNA probes in excess (Mathews et al., 1989). Reactions of 40 l of 0.6 M NaCl, 4 mM EDTA, 10 mM dithiothreitol (DTT), 0.1% SDS, 30 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5 and 25% (v/v) formamide contained 20,000 cpm probe and different
- 10 amounts of total RNA. The mixture was covered by paraffin oil, incubated overnight at 70°C, diluted with 1 ml of RNase solution (40 g of RNase A, 2 g of RNase T1, Boehringer-Mannheim, 100 g of salmon testes DNA, Sigma Chemical Co.) and digested for 1 hour at 37°C. RNase resistant double-stranded
- 15 RNA was precipitated by 100 l of trichloroacetic acid (6M), collected on glass-fibre filters (Whatman GF/C) and analysed in a Wallac 1409 liquid scintillation counter. Standard curves, where the probes were hybridized to known concentrations of *in vitro* synthesized mRNA sequences, were used to
- 20 relate the radioactivity to the amount of hybridizing sequences in the test-RNA.

EXAMPLE 7

In situ hybridization

- Upper jaws from Sprague Dawley rats of four days of age were
- 25 fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS (137 mM NaCl, 2.7 mM KCl, 4.3 mM Na_2HPO_4 , 1.4 mM KH_2PO_4) for 24 hours at 4°C, dehydrated and embedded in paraffin. Sections of 7 μm thickness were mounted on vectabond-coated (Vector) glass slides. After the removal of the paraffin with xylene, the specimens
- 30 were treated with proteinase K (20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$) for 30 minutes at 37°C, post-fixed with 4% formaldehyde for 5 minutes, treated with triethanolamine and acetic anhydride (2.66 ml of tri-

ethanolamine in 200 ml of water; 0.5 ml of acetic anhydride was added together with the slides) and immersed in 2x SSC, 50% formamide at 42°C for 60 minutes. The specimens were overlaid with 20 µl of 0.3 M NaCl, 10 mM Tris-Cl pH 8.0, 1 mM EDTA, Denhardt reagent (Watkins, 1994), 0.1 g/l dextran sulphate, 50% formamide, containing 0.5 ng/µl RNA probe. The specimens were covered with a coverglass, and the slides were kept in a humid chamber overnight at 42°C, washed once with 4x SSC, three times for 10 minutes with 2x SSC and three times for 10 minutes with 0.1x SSC at room temperature. The presence of DIG labelled RNA probe was revealed through phosphatase-coupled anti-DIG antibody fragments (Boehringer Mannheim protocol). No staining of the specimen due to endogenous phosphatase activity was observed.

15 EXAMPLE 8

Sequential expression of the Amelin gene

Using the in situ hybridization technique as described in example 7 the cellular expression of the amelin gene was examined in rats of either 20 or 25 days of age. Sections from upper jaw were prepared and hybridized to an amelin RNA probe. At both developmental stages it was found that the amelin gene was expressed in epithelial cells adjacent to the peripheral surface of newly deposited dentin in the root cementum-forming end as well as in cells embedded in cellular cementum in molars. Amelin gene expression was further localized to secreting ameloblasts as well as to the epithelial root sheath. In addition, incisors from 20 day old rats showed evidence for amelin expression in mantle dentine-secreting odontoblasts before its expression was switched over to differentiating ameloblasts. In combination, these results suggest a putative function of amelin in epithelial-mesenchymal interactions during the cytodifferentiation of odontoblasts and ameloblasts and that amelin might be one of the key proteins coupled to the process of cementogenesis.

REFERENCES

- Ausubel, F.M., Brent, R., Kingston, R.E., Moore, D.D., Seidman, J.G., Smith, J.A. & Struhl, K. (1994). Current protocols in Molecular Biology. John Wiley, New York.
- 5 - Chomczynski, P. & Sacchi, N. (1987). Single Step Method of RNA Isolation by Acid Guanidinium Thiocyanate-Phenol-Chloroform Extraction. Anal. Biochem. 162, 385-293.
- Deutsch, D., Palmon, A., Fisher, L.W., Kolodny, N., Termine, J.D. & Young, M.F. (1991). Sequencing of Bovine Enamelin ("Tuftelin") a Novel Acidic Enamel Protein. J. Biol. Chem. 266, 16021-16028.
- 10 - Hopp, T.P. & Woods, K.R. (1981). Prediction of protein antigenic determinants from amino acid sequences. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. 78, 3824-3828.
- 15 - Lau, E.C., Simmer, J.P., Bringas Jr, P., Hsu, D.D.-J., Hu, C.-C., Zeichner-David, M., Thiemann, F., Snead, M.L., Slavkin, H.C. & Fincham, A.G. (1992). Alternative Splicing of the Mouse Amelogenin Primary RNA Transcript Contributes to Amelogenin Heterogeneity. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 188, 1253-1260.
- 20 - Leader, D.P. (1979). Amino acid sequences of signal peptides. Trends Biochem. Sci. 4, 205-208.
- Lehrach, H., Diamond, D., Wozney, J.M. & Boedtker, H. (1977). RNA Molecular Weight Determinations by Gel Electrophoresis under Denaturing Conditions: a Critical Reexamination. Biochemistry 16, 4743-4751.
- 25 - Mathews, L.S., Enberg, B. & Norstedt, G. (1989). Regulation of rat growth hormone receptor gene expression. J. Biol. Chem. 264, 9905-9910.
- 30 - Matsuki, Y., Nakashima, M., Amizuka, N., Warshawsky, H., Goltzman, D., Yamada, K.M., and Yamada, Y. (1995). A compilation of partial sequences of randomly selected cDNA clones from the rat incisor. J. Dent. Res. 74, 307-312.
- 35 - Melton, D.A., Krieg, P.A., Rebagliati, M.R., Maniatis, T., Zinn, K. & Green, M.R. (1984). Efficient in vitro synthesis of biologically active RNA and RNA hybridiza-

- tion probes from plasmids containing a bacteriophage SP6 promoter. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 12, 7035-7056.
- Robinson, C., Kirkham, J. & Hallsworth, A.S. (1988).
Volume Distribution and Concentration of Protein, Mineral
5 and Water in Developing Bovine Teeth. *Archs. Oral Biol.*
33, 159-162.
- Simmer, J.P., Lau, E.C., Hu, C.C., Aoba, T., Lacey, M.,
Nelson, D., Zeichner-David, M., Snead, M.L., Slavkin,
H.C. & Fincham, A.G. (1994). Isolation and Characteri-
10 zation of a Mouse Amelogenin Expressed in *Escherichia*
coli. *Calcif. Tissue Int.* 54, 312-319.
- Staatz, W.D., Fok, K.F., Zutter, M.M., Adams, S.P.,
Rodriguez, B.A. & Santoro, S.A. (1991). Identification of
a Tetrapeptide Recognition Sequence for the $\alpha 2 \beta 1$
15 Integrin in Collagen. *J. Biol. Chem.* 266, 7363-7367.
- Strawich, E. & Glimcher, M.J. (1990). Tooth 'enamelins'
identified mainly as serum proteins. *Eur. J. Biochem.*
191, 47-56.
- Termine, J.D., Belcourt, A.B., Christner, P.J., Conn,
K.M. & Nylen, M.U. (1980). Properties of Dissociatively
20 Extracted Fetal Tooth Matrix Proteins. *J. Biol. Chem.*
255, 9760-9768.
- Uchida, T., Fukae, M., Tanabe, T., Yamakoshi, Y., Satoda,
T., Murakami, C., Takahashi, O. & Shimizu, M. (1995).
25 Immunochemical and immunocytochemical study of a 15 kDa
non-amelogenin and related proteins in the porcine imma-
ture enamel: Proposal of a new group of enamel proteins
"sheath proteins". *Biomed. Res.* 16, 131-140.
- Wilkinson, D.L. & Harrison, R.G. (1991). Predicting the
30 solubility of recombinant proteins in *Escherichia coli*.
Biotechnology 9, 443-448.
- Watkins, S. (1994). In situ Hybridization and Immuno-
histochemistry. In *Current Protocols in Molecular Biolo-*
gy. Ausubel, F.M., Brent, R., Kingston, R.E., Moore,
35 D.D., Seidman, J.G., Smith, J.A. & Struhl, K. John Wiley,
New York.

- Yamada, Y. & Kleinman, H.K. (1992). Functional domains of cell adhesion molecules. Curr. Opin. Cell Biol. 4, 819-823.
- Yamada, Y., Kühn, K. & deCrombrughe, B. (1983). A conserved nucleotide sequence, coding for a segment of the C-propeptide, is found at the same location in different collagen genes. Nucl. Acids Res. 11, 2733-2744.
- WO 89/08441 (Biora AB; published 21 September 1989)

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT:

- (A) NAME: Center of Oral Biology
- (B) STREET: P.O. Box 4064
- (C) CITY: Huddinge
- (E) COUNTRY: Sweden
- (F) POSTAL CODE (ZIP): S-141 04

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Novel DNA And Peptide Sequence And Related Expression Vector

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 4

(iv) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

- (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
- (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
- (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
- (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30 (EPO)

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1939 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 94..1314

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 1:

```

AGAGAGAGAG CCCAGGAAC AGTCCAGAAA AAAATTAATC TTCTTTTCTT AGAACTGTTT      60
TGATTGGCAT CATCAGGCCT GGGAGCACAG TGA ATG TCA GCA TCT AAG ATT CCA      114
                               Met Ser Ala Ser Lys Ile Pro
                               1               5

CTT TTC AAA ATG AAG GGC CTG CTC CTG TTC CTG TCC CTA GTG AAA ATG      162
Leu Phe Lys Met Lys Gly Leu Leu Leu Phe Leu Ser Leu Val Lys Met
    10               15               20

AGC CTC GCC GTG CCG GCA TTT CCT CAA CAA CCT GGG GCT CAA GGC ATG      210
Ser Leu Ala Val Pro Ala Phe Pro Gln Gln Pro Gly Ala Gln Gly Met
    25               30               35

```

GCA CCT CCT GGC ATG GCT AGT TTG AGC CTT GAG ACA ATG AGA CAG TTG	258
Ala Pro Pro Gly Met Ala Ser Leu Ser Leu Glu Thr Met Arg Gln Leu	
40 45 50 55	
GGA AGC TTG CAG GGG CTC AAC GCA CTT TCT CAG TAT TCT AGA CTT GGC	306
Gly Ser Leu Gln Gly Leu Asn Ala Leu Ser Gln Tyr Ser Arg Leu Gly	
60 65 70	
TTT GGA AAA GCA CTT AAT AGT TTA TGG TTG CAT GGA CTC CTC CCA CCG	354
Phe Gly Lys Ala Leu Asn Ser Leu Trp Leu His Gly Leu Leu Pro Pro	
75 80 85	
CAT AAT TCT TTC CCA TGG ATA GGA CCA AGG GAA CAT GAA ACC CAA CAG	402
His Asn Ser Phe Pro Trp Ile Gly Pro Arg Glu His Glu Thr Gln Gln	
90 95 100	
CCA TCC TTG CAG CCT CAC CAG CCA GGA CTG AAA CCC TTC CTC CAG CCC	450
Pro Ser Leu Gln Pro His Gln Pro Gly Leu Lys Pro Phe Leu Gln Pro	
105 110 115	
ACT GCT GCA ACC GGT GTC CAG GTC ACA CCC CAG AAG CCA GGG CCT CAT	498
Thr Ala Ala Thr Gly Val Gln Val Thr Pro Gln Lys Pro Gly Pro His	
120 125 130 135	
CCT CCA ATG CAC CCT GGA CAG CTG CCC TTG CAG GAA GGA GAG CTG ATA	546
Pro Pro Met His Pro Gly Gln Leu Pro Leu Gln Glu Gly Glu Leu Ile	
140 145 150	
GCA CCA GAT GAG CCA CAG GTG GCG CCA TCA GAG AAC CCA CCA ACA CCC	594
Ala Pro Asp Glu Pro Gln Val Ala Pro Ser Glu Asn Pro Pro Thr Pro	
155 160 165	
GAG GTA CCA ATA ATG GAT TTT GCC GAT CCA CAA TTC CCA ACA GTG TTC	642
Glu Val Pro Ile Met Asp Phe Ala Asp Pro Gln Phe Pro Thr Val Phe	
170 175 180	
CAG ATC GCC CAT TCG CTG TCT CGG GGA CCA ATG GCA CAC AAC AAA GTA	690
Gln Ile Ala His Ser Leu Ser Arg Gly Pro Met Ala His Asn Lys Val	
185 190 195	
CCC ACT TTT TAC CCA GGA ATG TTT TAC ATG TCT TAT GGA GCA AAC CAA	738
Pro Thr Phe Tyr Pro Gly Met Phe Tyr Met Ser Tyr Gly Ala Asn Gln	
200 205 210 215	
TTG AAT GCT CCT GGC AGA ATC GGC TTC ATG AGT TCA GAA GAA ATG CCT	786
Leu Asn Ala Pro Gly Arg Ile Gly Phe Met Ser Ser Glu Glu Met Pro	
220 225 230	
GGA GAA AGA GGA AGT CCC ATG GCC TAC GGA ACT CTG TTC CCA GGA TAT	834
Gly Glu Arg Gly Ser Pro Met Ala Tyr Gly Thr Leu Phe Pro Gly Tyr	
235 240 245	
GGA GGC TTC AGG CAA ACC CTT AGG GGA CTG AAT CAG AAT TCA CCC AAG	882
Gly Gly Phe Arg Gln Thr Leu Arg Gly Leu Asn Gln Asn Ser Pro Lys	
250 255 260	

GGA GGA GAC TTT ACT GTG GAA GTA GAT TCT CCA GTG TCT GTA ACT AAA Gly Gly Asp Phe Thr Val Glu Val Asp Ser Pro Val Ser Val Thr Lys 265 270 275	930
GGC CCT GAG AAA GGA GAG GGT CCA GAA GGC TCT CCA CTG CAA GAG GCC Gly Pro Glu Lys Gly Glu Gly Pro Glu Gly Ser Pro Leu Gln Glu Ala 280 285 290 295	978
AGC CCA GAC AAG GGC GAA AAC CCG GCT CTC CTT TCA CAG ATT GCC CCC Ser Pro Asp Lys Gly Glu Asn Pro Ala Leu Leu Ser Gln Ile Ala Pro 300 305 310	1026
GGG GCC CAT GCA GGA CTT CTT GCT TTC CCC AAT GAC CAC ATC CCC AAC Gly Ala His Ala Gly Leu Leu Ala Phe Pro Asn Asp His Ile Pro Asn 315 320 325	1074
ATG GCA AGG GGT CCT GCA GGG CAA AGA CTC CTC GGA GTC ACC CCT GCA Met Ala Arg Gly Pro Ala Gly Gln Arg Leu Leu Gly Val Thr Pro Ala 330 335 340	1122
GCT GCA GAC CCA CTG ATC ACC CCT GAA TTA GCA GAA GTT TAT GAA ACC Ala Ala Asp Pro Leu Ile Thr Pro Glu Leu Ala Glu Val Tyr Glu Thr 345 350 355	1170
TAT GGT GCT GAT GTT ACC ACA CCC TTG GGG GAT GGA GAA GCA ACC ATG Tyr Gly Ala Asp Val Thr Thr Pro Leu Gly Asp Gly Glu Ala Thr Met 360 365 370 375	1218
GAT ATC ACC ATG TCC CCA GAC ACT CAG CAG CCA CCG ATG CCT GGA AAC Asp Ile Thr Met Ser Pro Asp Thr Gln Gln Pro Pro Met Pro Gly Asn 380 385 390	1266
AAA GTG CAC CAG CCC CAG GTG CAC AAT GCA TGG CGT TTC CAA GAG CCC Lys Val His Gln Pro Gln Val His Asn Ala Trp Arg Phe Gln Glu Pro 395 400 405	1314
TGACAACCTT GACATAGCAG CTACTTCATG TATGCACAAG CTTTTCAGCT TTGACCCCAT	1374
AGCGTACCTT ATTGCTAAAA CACTTGCTAC CCTTCCACAG CGAAGGTATT AAGAGCACTA	1434
AGCATGTATT AATAAATACA AGTGCCTAGA AATAGTGTAG GTCCCTTCTT GCTTCCATTC	1494
TTATCGAAAT AAAACATATC AACTGTCTCC GTGACTTAGA AATACTATCG ATGATGTCAG	1554
AGCAAGTCTG AGTGTCAGCA CTTGGTGATC TAGCATGTAG CTGTCTTAGG CATCATAAAA	1614
TTCCTCTTAC TACATGACAT TATTATGCCC AGGAAATGTG ACACCGCTTC TTTCTCTACG	1674
CAAAAGCACT TAGTTTCAGA ATTCCAAAGT ATTTCAATTA AACCGTATTA AATGGTGATT	1734
GGTGGAGAAT CCTGACTGCT ATTACTGGGT ATCATATATT GGATTTAAAA TTCTTATTTA	1794
TAGAATATTT TATTTAATCT AGGAAAAGAA AAGGCAATTG GCCTGTTTTA AATAAGAAT	1854
TTTTCTCACT GAAATGTCA GGAATTGTAT GCTTATTATT TATATGTATT TAAATAGTAA	1914
AGAAAAGCAT ACTCAAAAAA AAAAA	1939

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 407 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 2:

```

Met Ser Ala Ser Lys Ile Pro Leu Phe Lys Met Lys Gly Leu Leu Leu
 1             5             10             15

Phe Leu Ser Leu Val Lys Met Ser Leu Ala Val Pro Ala Phe Pro Gln
      20             25             30

Gln Pro Gly Ala Gln Gly Met Ala Pro Pro Gly Met Ala Ser Leu Ser
      35             40             45

Leu Glu Thr Met Arg Gln Leu Gly Ser Leu Gln Gly Leu Asn Ala Leu
      50             55             60

Ser Gln Tyr Ser Arg Leu Gly Phe Gly Lys Ala Leu Asn Ser Leu Trp
      65             70             75             80

Leu His Gly Leu Leu Pro Pro His Asn Ser Phe Pro Trp Ile Gly Pro
      85             90             95

Arg Glu His Glu Thr Gln Gln Pro Ser Leu Gln Pro His Gln Pro Gly
      100            105            110

Leu Lys Pro Phe Leu Gln Pro Thr Ala Ala Thr Gly Val Gln Val Thr
      115            120            125

Pro Gln Lys Pro Gly Pro His Pro Pro Met His Pro Gly Gln Leu Pro
      130            135            140

Leu Gln Glu Gly Glu Leu Ile Ala Pro Asp Glu Pro Gln Val Ala Pro
      145            150            155            160

Ser Glu Asn Pro Pro Thr Pro Glu Val Pro Ile Met Asp Phe Ala Asp
      165            170            175

Pro Gln Phe Pro Thr Val Phe Gln Ile Ala His Ser Leu Ser Arg Gly
      180            185            190

Pro Met Ala His Asn Lys Val Pro Thr Phe Tyr Pro Gly Met Phe Tyr
      195            200            205

Met Ser Tyr Gly Ala Asn Gln Leu Asn Ala Pro Gly Arg Ile Gly Phe
      210            215            220

Met Ser Ser Glu Glu Met Pro Gly Glu Arg Gly Ser Pro Met Ala Tyr
      225            230            235            240

Gly Thr Leu Phe Pro Gly Tyr Gly Gly Phe Arg Gln Thr Leu Arg Gly
      245            250            255

```


TCA CAG CCA TCC TTG CAG CCT CAC CAG CCA GGA CTG AAA CCC TTC CTC Ser Gln Pro Ser Leu Gln Pro His Gln Pro Gly Leu Lys Pro Phe Leu 20 25 30	153
CAG CCC ACT GCT GCA ACC GGT GTC CAG GTC ACA CCC CAG AAG CCA GGG Gln Pro Thr Ala Ala Thr Gly Val Gln Val Thr Pro Gln Lys Pro Gly 35 40 45 50	201
CCT CAT CCT CCA ATG CAC CCT GGA CAG CTG CCC TTG CAG GAA GGA GAG Pro His Pro Pro Met His Pro Gly Gln Leu Pro Leu Gln Glu Gly Glu 55 60 65	249
CTG ATA GCA CCA GAT GAG CCA CAG GTG GCG CCA TCA GAG AAC CCA CCA Leu Ile Ala Pro Asp Glu Pro Gln Val Ala Pro Ser Glu Asn Pro Pro 70 75 80	297
ACA CCC GAG GTA CCA ATA ATG GAT TTT GCC GAT CCA CAA TTC CCA ACA Thr Pro Glu Val Pro Ile Met Asp Phe Ala Asp Pro Gln Phe Pro Thr 85 90 95	345
GTG TTC CAG ATC GCC CAT TCG CTG TCT CGG GGA CCA ATG GCA CAC AAC Val Phe Gln Ile Ala His Ser Leu Ser Arg Gly Pro Met Ala His Asn 100 105 110	393
AAA GTA CCC ACT TTT TAC CCA GGA ATG TTT TAC ATG TCT TAT GGA GCA Lys Val Pro Thr Phe Tyr Pro Gly Met Phe Tyr Met Ser Tyr Gly Ala 115 120 125 130	441
AAC CAA TTG AAT GCT CCT GGC AGA ATC GGC TTC ATG AGT TCA GAA GAA Asn Gln Leu Asn Ala Pro Gly Arg Ile Gly Phe Met Ser Ser Glu Glu 135 140 145	489
ATG CCT GGA GAA AGA GGA AGT CCC ATG GCC TAC GGA ACT CTG TTC CCA Met Pro Gly Glu Arg Gly Ser Pro Met Ala Tyr Gly Thr Leu Phe Pro 150 155 160	537
GGA TAT GGA GGC TTC AGG CAA ACC CTT AGG GGA CTG AAT CAG AAT TCA Gly Tyr Gly Gly Phe Arg Gln Thr Leu Arg Gly Leu Asn Gln Asn Ser 165 170 175	585
CCC AAG GGA GGA GAC TTT ACT GTG GAA GTA GAT TCT CCA GTG TCT GTA Pro Lys Gly Gly Asp Phe Thr Val Glu Val Asp Ser Pro Val Ser Val 180 185 190	633
ACT AAA GGC CCT GAG AAA GGA GAG GGT CCA GAA GGC TCT CCA CTG CAA Thr Lys Gly Pro Glu Lys Gly Glu Gly Pro Glu Gly Ser Pro Leu Gln 195 200 205 210	681
GAG GCC AGC CCA GAC AAG GGC GAA AAC CCG GCT CTC CTT TCA CAG ATT Glu Ala Ser Pro Asp Lys Gly Glu Asn Pro Ala Leu Leu Ser Gln Ile 215 220 225	729
GCC CCC GGG GCC CAT GCA GGA CTT CTT GCT TTC CCC AAT GAC CAC ATC Ala Pro Gly Ala His Ala Gly Leu Leu Ala Phe Pro Asn Asp His Ile 230 235 240	777

CCC AAC ATG GCA AGG GGT CCT GCA GGG CAA AGA CTC CTC GGA GTC ACC Pro Asn Met Ala Arg Gly Pro Ala Gly Gln Arg Leu Leu Gly Val Thr 245 250 255	825
CCT GCA GCT GCA GAC CCA CTG ATC ACC CCT GAA TTA GCA GAA GTT TAT Pro Ala Ala Ala Asp Pro Leu Ile Thr Pro Glu Leu Ala Glu Val Tyr 260 265 270	873
GAA ACC TAT GGT GCT GAT GTT ACC ACA CCC TTG GGG GAT GGA GAA GCA Glu Thr Tyr Gly Ala Asp Val Thr Thr Pro Leu Gly Asp Gly Glu Ala 275 280 285 290	921
ACC ATG GAT ATC ACC ATG TCC CCA GAC ACT CAG CAG CCA CCG ATG CCT Thr Met Asp Ile Thr Met Ser Pro Asp Thr Gln Gln Pro Pro Met Pro 295 300 305	969
GGA AAC AAA GTG CAC CAG CCC CAG GTG CAC AAT GCA TGG CGT TTC CAA Gly Asn Lys Val His Gln Pro Gln Val His Asn Ala Trp Arg Phe Gln 310 315 320	1017
GAG CCC TGACAACCTT GACATAGCAG CTA CTTTCATG TATGCACAAG CTTTTCAGCT Glu Pro	1073
TTGACCCCAT AGCGTACCTT ATTGCTAAAA CACTTGCTAC CCTTCCACAG CGAAGGTATT	1133
AAGAGCACTA AGCATGTATT AATAAATACA AGTGCCTAGA AATAGTGTAG GTCCCTTCTT	1193
GCTTCCATTC TTATCGAAAT AAAACATATC AACTGTCTCC GTGACTTAGA AATACTATCG	1253
ATGATGTCAG AGCAAGTCTG AGTGTGAGCA CTTGGTGATC TAGCATGTAG CTGTCTTAGG	1313
CATCATAAAA TTCCTCTTAC TACATGACAT TATTATGCCC AGGAAATGTG ACACCGCTTC	1373
TTTCTCTACG CAAAAGCACT TAGTTTCAGA ATTCCAAAGT ATTTCATTTA AACCGTATTA	1433
AATGGTGATT GGTGGAGAAT CCTGACTGCT ATTACTGGGT ATCATATATT GGATTTAAAA	1493
TTCTTATTTA TAGAATATTT TATTTAATCT AGGAAAAGAA AAGGCAATTG GCCTGTTTTA	1553
AATAAAGAAT TTTTCTCACT GAAAATGTCA GGAATTGTAT GCTTATTATT TATATGTATT	1613
TAAATAGTAA AGAAAAGCAT ACTCAAAAAA AAAAA	1648

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 324 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 4:

Met Lys Pro Asn Ser Met Glu Asn Ser Leu Pro Val His Pro Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

Leu Pro Ser Gln Pro Ser Leu Gln Pro His Gln Pro Gly Leu Lys Pro
 20 25 30
 Phe Leu Gln Pro Thr Ala Ala Thr Gly Val Gln Val Thr Pro Gln Lys
 35 40 45
 Pro Gly Pro His Pro Pro Met His Pro Gly Gln Leu Pro Leu Gln Glu
 50 55 60
 Gly Glu Leu Ile Ala Pro Asp Glu Pro Gln Val Ala Pro Ser Glu Asn
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Pro Thr Pro Glu Val Pro Ile Met Asp Phe Ala Asp Pro Gln Phe
 85 90 95
 Pro Thr Val Phe Gln Ile Ala His Ser Leu Ser Arg Gly Pro Met Ala
 100 105 110
 His Asn Lys Val Pro Thr Phe Tyr Pro Gly Met Phe Tyr Met Ser Tyr
 115 120 125
 Gly Ala Asn Gln Leu Asn Ala Pro Gly Arg Ile Gly Phe Met Ser Ser
 130 135 140
 Glu Glu Met Pro Gly Glu Arg Gly Ser Pro Met Ala Tyr Gly Thr Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Phe Pro Gly Tyr Gly Gly Phe Arg Gln Thr Leu Arg Gly Leu Asn Gln
 165 170 175
 Asn Ser Pro Lys Gly Gly Asp Phe Thr Val Glu Val Asp Ser Pro Val
 180 185 190
 Ser Val Thr Lys Gly Pro Glu Lys Gly Glu Gly Pro Glu Gly Ser Pro
 195 200 205
 Leu Gln Glu Ala Ser Pro Asp Lys Gly Glu Asn Pro Ala Leu Leu Ser
 210 215 220
 Gln Ile Ala Pro Gly Ala His Ala Gly Leu Leu Ala Phe Pro Asn Asp
 225 230 235 240
 His Ile Pro Asn Met Ala Arg Gly Pro Ala Gly Gln Arg Leu Leu Gly
 245 250 255
 Val Thr Pro Ala Ala Ala Asp Pro Leu Ile Thr Pro Glu Leu Ala Glu
 260 265 270
 Val Tyr Glu Thr Tyr Gly Ala Asp Val Thr Thr Pro Leu Gly Asp Gly
 275 280 285
 Glu Ala Thr Met Asp Ile Thr Met Ser Pro Asp Thr Gln Gln Pro Pro
 290 295 300
 Met Pro Gly Asn Lys Val His Gln Pro Gln Val His Asn Ala Trp Arg
 305 310 315 320
 Phe Gln Glu Pro

CLAIMS

1. An at least partially purified nucleic acid fragment encoding a polypeptide which is capable of mediating contact between enamel and cell surface.
- 5 2. A nucleic acid fragment according to claim 1, which comprises the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO: 1, a subsequence thereof of at least 18 nucleotides, or a variant of said nucleotide sequence or subsequence which has a sequence
10 homology of at least 80% with SEQ ID NO:1 or a subsequence thereof of at least 18 nucleotides.
3. A nucleic acid fragment according to claim 1 which encodes a polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which is at least 80% homologous with the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID
NO:2.
- 15 4. A nucleic acid fragment according to claim 1, which comprises the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO: 3, a subsequence thereof of at least 18 nucleotides, or a variant of said nucleotide sequence or subsequence which has a sequence
homology of at least 80% with SEQ ID NO:3 or a subsequence
20 thereof of at least 18 nucleotides.
5. A nucleic acid fragment according to claim 1 which encodes a polypeptide, the amino acid sequence of which is at least 80% homologous with the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID
NO:4.
- 25 6. An at least partially purified nucleic acid fragment comprising substantially the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1.
7. An at least partially purified nucleic acid fragment comprising substantially the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3.

8. A nucleic acid fragment according to claim 1 which hybridizes with a nucleic acid fragment comprising the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO: 1 or a specific part thereof under stringent hybridization conditions.
- 5 9. A nucleic acid fragment according to claim 1 which hybridizes with a nucleic acid fragment comprising the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO: 3 or a specific part thereof under stringent hybridization conditions.
- 10 10. An at least partially purified nucleic acid fragment according to claim 1 which encodes a polypeptide comprising amino acid sequence 1 to 407 of SEQ ID NO:2.
11. An at least partially purified nucleic acid fragment according to claim 1 which encodes a polypeptide comprising amino acid sequence 1 to 302 of SEQ ID NO:4.
- 15 12. A nucleic acid fragment according to claim 1 encoding a polypeptide having a subsequence of one or both of the amino acid sequences SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:4.
13. An expression system comprising a nucleic acid fragment according to any of claims 1-12.
- 20 14. A replicable expression vector which carries and is capable of mediating the expression of a nucleic acid fragment as defined in any of claims 1-12.
15. An organism such as a microorganism such as a bacterium, e.g. *Escherichia coli*, a yeast, a protozoan, or cell derived
25 from a multicellular organism such as a fungus, an insect cell, a plant cell, a mammalian cell or a cell line, which carries an expression system according to claim 14.
16. An enamel matrix related polypeptide which contains at least one sequence element which can mediate the anchoring of
30 the polypeptide to cell adhesion molecules, the sequence

element being selected from the group consisting of the tetrapeptides DGEA (Asp-Gly-Glu-Ala), VTKG (Val-Thr-Lys-Gly), EKGE (Glu-Lys-Gly-Glu) and DKGE (Asp-Lys-Gly-Glu).

17. A polypeptide according to claim 16 having the amino acid
5 sequence SEQ ID NO:2 or an analogue or variant thereof.
18. A polypeptide according to claim 16 having the amino acid
sequence SEQ ID NO:4 or an analogue or variant thereof.
19. A polypeptide according to claim 16 having an amino acid
sequence from which a consecutive string of 20 amino acids is
10 homologous to a degree of at least 80% with a string of amino
acids of the same length selected from the group consisting
of the amino acid sequences shown in SEQ ID NO:2 and SEQ ID
NO: 4.
20. A polypeptide having substantially the amino acid
15 sequence 1-407 in SEQ ID NO:2.
21. A polypeptide having substantially the amino acid
sequence 1-324 in SEQ ID NO:4.
22. A polypeptide according to claim 16 having a subsequence
of the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO:2 and/or sequence SEQ ID
20 NO:4.
23. A polypeptide according to any of claims 16-22 in sub-
stantially pure form.
24. A composition comprising a polypeptide according to claim
23 and, optionally, a physiologically acceptable excipient.
- 25 25. A method of producing a polypeptide as defined in claim
16, comprising the following steps of:
- (a) inserting a nucleic acid fragment as defined in any
of claims 1-12 in an expression vector,

- (b) transforming a suitable host organism with the vector produced in step (a),
- (c) culturing the host organism produced in step (b) under suitable conditions for expressing the polypeptide,
- (d) harvesting the polypeptide, and
- (e) optionally subjecting the polypeptide to post-translational modification.

26. A method of treating and/or preventing periodontal disease, the method comprising administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a polypeptide according to claim 16.

27. A method of repairing a lesion in a tooth, the method comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a polypeptide according to claim 16, optionally in combination with appropriate filler material.

28. A method of joining two bone elements, the method comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a polypeptide according to claim 16.

29. A method of promoting or provoking the mineralization of hard tissue selected from the group consisting of bone, enamel, dentin and cementum, the method comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a polypeptide according to claim 16.

30. A method of effectively incorporating an implant into a bone, the method comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a polypeptide according to claim 16.

31. A method of improving the biocompatibility of an implant device or a transcutaneous device, the method comprising covering the implant device with an effective amount of a polypeptide according to claim 16.
- 5 32. A diagnostic agent which comprises a nucleic acid fragment according to claim 1 or a polypeptide according to claim 16.

1/7

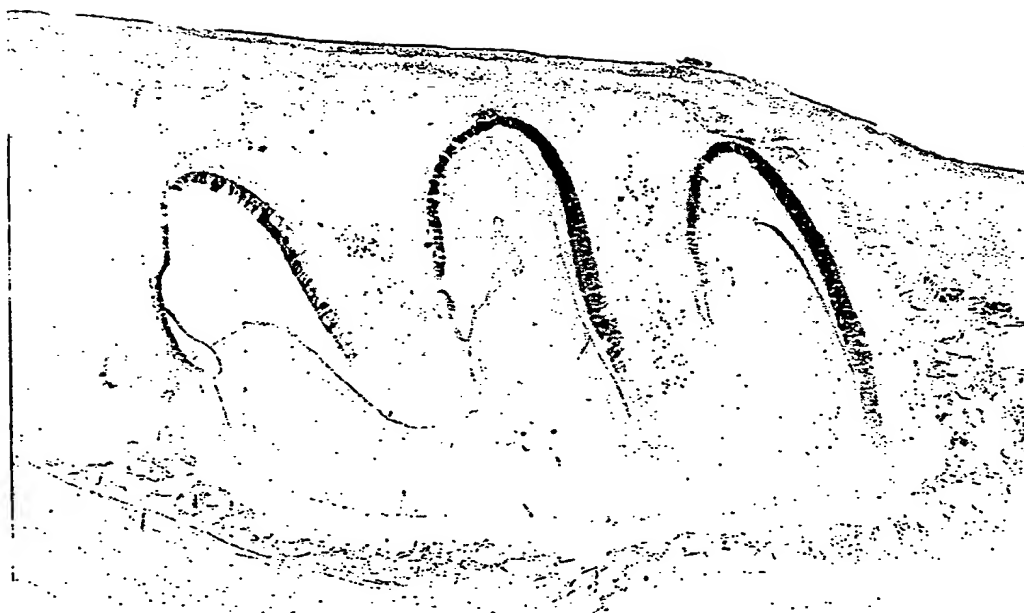


Fig. 1A

2/7

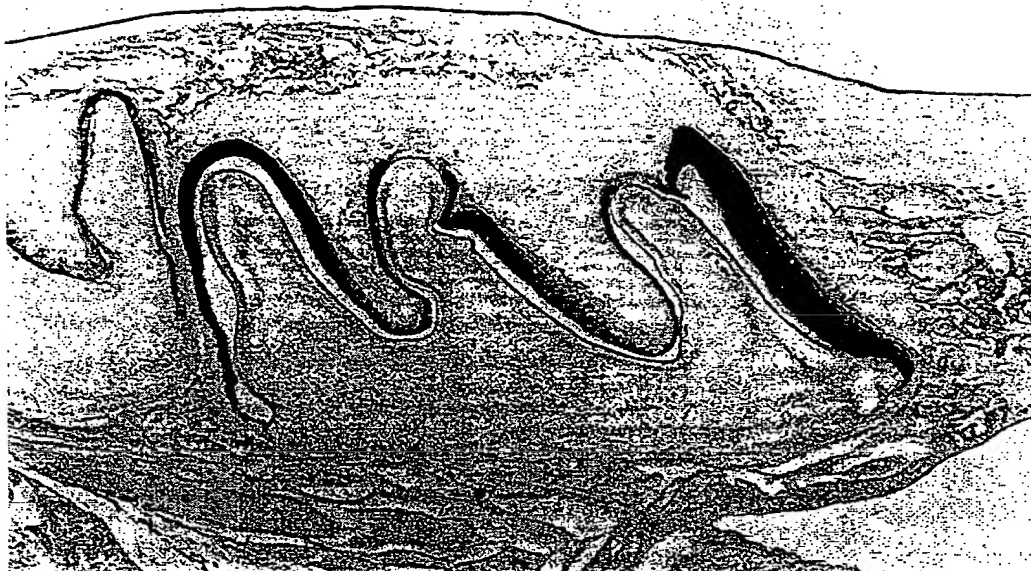


Fig. 1B

3/7

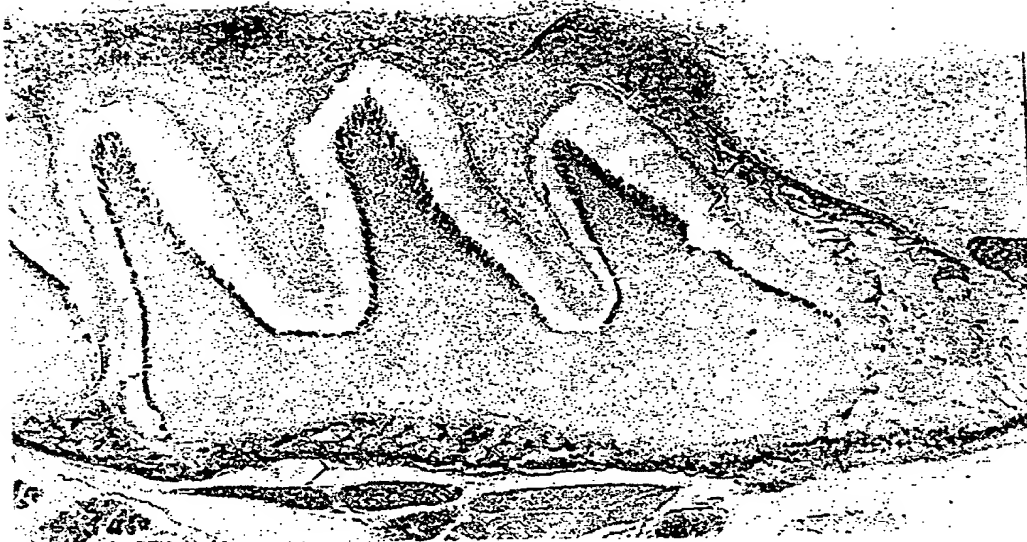


Fig. 1C

4/7

```

1      M S
amelin1 GAGAGAGAGA GCCCCAGGAA CAGTCCAGAA AAAAATTAAT CTTCTTTTCT TAGAACTTT TGAATGGCA TCATCAGGCC TGGGAGCACA GTGAATGTCA 100
amelin2 GAGAGAGAGA G.....

      A S K I P L F K M K G L L L F L S L V K M S L A V P A F P Q Q P G
amelin1 GCATCTAAGA TTCCACTTTT CAAATGAG GGCCTGCTCC TGTTCCTGTC CCTAGTGAA ATGAGCTCG CGTGCCGCGC ATTTCCTCAA CAACCTGGGG 200
amelin2 .....

      A Q G M A P P G M A S L S L E T M R Q L G S L Q G L N A L S Q Y S R
amelin1 CTCAGGCAT GGCACCTCCT GGCATGGCTA GTTTGAGCCT TGAGACAATG AGACAGTGG GAGGCTGCA GGGGCTCAAC GCACTTTCTC AGTATTCTAG 300
amelin2 .....

      L G F G K A L N S L W L H G L L P P H N S F P W I G P R E H E T Q
amelin1 ACTTGGCTTT GGAAAGCAC TTAATAGTTT ATGGTTGCAT GGACTCTCTC CACGCAATAA TTCTTTCCCA TGATAGGAC CAAGGGAACF TGAATGCTCA 400
amelin2 .....C CACGCAATAA TTCTTTCCCA TGATAGGAC CAAGGGAACF TGAATGCTCA M K P N

      Q
amelin1 CAG.....C CATCCTTGA GCCTCACCAG CCAGGACTGA AACCTTCTCT CCAGCCCACT 500
amelin2 CAGTATGGAA AATCTTTGC CTGTGCAATCC CCCACCTCTC CCATCAGGC CATCCTTGA GCCTCACCAG CCAGGACTGA AACCTTCTCT CCAGCCCACT
      S M E N S L P V H P P P L P S Q P S L Q P H Q P G L K P F L Q P T

      A A T G V Q V T P Q K P G P H P P M H P G Q L P L Q E G E L I A P
amelin1 GCTGCAACCG GTGTCCAGGT CACACCCAG ANGCCAGGC CTCATCTCTC AATGCACCTT GGACAGCTGC CCTTGCAGGA AGGAGAGCTG ATAGCACCAG 600
amelin2 GCTGCAACCG GTGTCCAGGT CACACCCAG ANGCCAGGC CTCATCTCTC AATGCACCTT GGACAGCTGC CCTTGCAGGA AGGAGAGCTG ATAGCACCAG
      A A T G V Q V T P Q K P G P H P P M H P G Q L P L Q E G E L I A P
amelin1 D E P Q V A P S E N P P T P E V P I M D F A D P Q F P T V F Q I A H 700
amelin2 ATGAGCCACA GGTGGGCCCA TCAGAGAAC CACCAACACC CGAGGTACCA ATATGGAT TTGCGATCC ACAATTCCCA ACAGTGTTC AGATCGCCCA
      D E P Q V A P S E N P P T P E V P I M D F A D P Q F P T V F Q I A H
amelin1 ATGAGCCACA GGTGGGCCCA TCAGAGAAC CACCAACACC CGAGGTACCA ATATGGAT TTGCGATCC ACAATTCCCA ACAGTGTTC AGATCGCCCA
amelin2 D E P Q V A P S E N P P T P E V P I M D F A D P Q F P T V F Q I A H

```

Fig. 2

[illegible]

Fig. 2 (continued)

amelin1 3CCTTTTCAGC TTGACCCCA TAGGTACCT TATTGCTAAA ACACCTGCTA CCCTTCCACA GCGAAGGTAT TAAGAGCACT AAGCATGTAT TAATAAATAC 1500
amelin2 3CCTTTTCAGC TTGACCCCA TAGGTACCT TATTGCTAAA ACACCTGCTA CCCTTCCACA GCGAAGGTAT TAAGAGCACT AAGCATGTAT TAATAAATAC

amelin1 AAGTGCCTTAG AAATAGTGTA GGTCCCTTCT TGCTTCCATT CTTATCGAAA TAAACATAT CAACTGTCTC CGTGACTTAG AAATACTATC GATGATGTCA 1600
amelin2 AAGTGCCTTAG AAATAGTGTA GGTCCCTTCT TGCTTCCATT CTTATCGAAA TAAACATAT CAACTGTCTC CGTGACTTAG AAATACTATC GATGATGTCA

amelin1 GAGCAAGTCT GAGTGCAGC ACTTGGTGAT CTAGCATGTA GCTGTCTTAG GCATCATAAA ATTCTCTCTTA CTACATGACA TTATTATGCC CAGGAAATGT 1700
amelin2 GAGCAAGTCT GAGTGCAGC ACTTGGTGAT CTAGCATGTA GCTGTCTTAG GCATCATAAA ATTCTCTCTTA CTACATGACA TTATTATGCC CAGGAAATGT

amelin1 GACACCGCTT CTTTCTCTAC GCAAAAGCAC TTAGTTTCAG AATTCCAAAG TATTTCATTT AAACCGTATT AAATGGTGAT TGGTGGAGAA TCCTGACTGC 1800
amelin2 GACACCGCTT CTTTCTCTAC GCAAAAGCAC TTAGTTTCAG AATTCCAAAG TATTTCATTT AAACCGTATT AAATGGTGAT TGGTGGAGAA TCCTGACTGC

amelin1 TATTACTGGG TATCATATAT TGGATTAAA ATTCTTNTT ATAGAAATATT TTATTATC TAGGAAAAGA AAAGCAATT GGCCTGTTTT AAATAAAGAA 1900
amelin2 TATTACTGGG TATCATATAT TGGATTAAA ATTCTTNTT ATAGAAATATT TTATTATC TAGGAAAAGA AAAGCAATT GGCCTGTTTT AAATAAAGAA

amelin1 TTTTCTCAC TGAATATGC AGGAATTGTA TGCTTATTAT TTATATGTAT TTAATAGTA AAGAAAAGCA TACTCAAAA AAAAAA 1986
amelin2 TTTTCTCAC TGAATATGC AGGAATTGTA TGCTTATTAT TTATATGTAT TTAATAGTA AAGAAAAGCA TACTCAAAA AAAAAA

Fig. 2 (continued)

7/7

start - a b

4.40 -

2.40 -

1.40 -

0.24 -

Fig. 3

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

1/7



Fig. 1A

2/7



Fig. 1B

3/7



Fig. 1C

Fig. 2

5/7

amelin1	5 - S R G P X A H N K V P Y E Y P G X E Y M S Y G A N Q L N A P A	100
amelin2	TCCTGCTCT CCGGACCA TGGACACA CAACTACC ACTTTTAC CAGATGTT TTACATCT TATGACCA ACCATATGA TCTCTCTCC	100
	E - S R G P M A H N K V P T F Y P G M P Y M S Y G A N Q L N A P A	
	R A S E M S E E M P G E R G S P M A Y G T L F P G Y G G F R Q T	
amelin1	AGATCTGCT TCATGCTTC AGAGGATG CTGGACAA GAGGATGC CATGCTTAC GGAATCTGT TCCAGGAT TGGAGCTTC AGGCAACCC	900
amelin2	ACATCTGCT TCATGCTTC AGAGGATG CTGGACAA GAGGATGC CATGCTTAC GGAATCTGT TCCAGGAT TGGAGCTTC AGGCAACCC	
	R - C F M S S E E M P G E R G S P M A Y G T L F P G Y G G F R Q T	
	L R A L K Q N S P K G G D F T V E V D S P V S V T K G	
amelin1	TTAGGCTCT GATCAGAT TCACCCAG GAGGATCT TACTGTGA GTAGCTTC CAGTCTCT ACTTAAGGC	1000
amelin2	TTAGGCTCT GATCAGAT TCACCCAG GAGGATCT TACTGTGA GTAGCTTC CAGTCTCT ACTTAAGGC	
	L R A L K Q N S P K G G D F T V E V D S P V S V T K G	
	L R A L K Q N S P K G G D F T V E V D S P V S V T K G	
amelin1	L S S F L Q E A S P D K G E N P A L L S Q I A P G A H A G L L A R F	
amelin2	AGATCTCT CCACTGAG AGGACGCC AGACAGGC GAAACCGG GAAACCGG CTCTCTTC ACAGATGC CCGGAGCC ATGAGACT TCTCTCTTC	1100
	E G S P L Q E A S P D K G E N P A L L S Q I A P G A H A G L L A R F	
	P N D H I P M A R G P R G Q R L L G V T P A A A D P L I Y P E L	
amelin1	CCCATGACC ACATCCCA CATGCCAG GCTCTGAG GCAAGACT CTTGGAGTC ACCCTGAG CTGACACC ACTGATACC CCTGATTA G 1200	
amelin2	CCCATGACC ACATCCCA CATGCCAG GCTCTGAG GCAAGACT CTTGGAGTC ACCCTGAG CTGACACC ACTGATACC CCTGATTA G	
	P N D H I P M A R G P R G Q R L L G V T P A A A D P L I Y P E L	
	R E V Y E T Y G A D V T T P L G D G E A	
amelin1	CAGAGTTTA TGAACCTAT CATTCTGAT TTACACAC CTGGGAT GAGAGCAA CATTGAT CACATGTC CCGACACT AGGACACC 1300	
amelin2	CAGAGTTTA TGAACCTAT CATTCTGAT TTACACAC CTGGGAT GAGAGCAA CATTGAT CACATGTC CCGACACT AGGACACC	
	R E V Y E T Y G A D V T T P L G D G E A	
	M P G W K V H Q P Q V H N A N R F Q E P	
amelin1	GATGCTTGA AACAGTGC ACCAGCTCA GGTGCAAT GATGCTT TCCAGACC CTGACACT TGCATATGA GCTACTTAT GATGCTTAT 1400	
amelin2	GATGCTTGA AACAGTGC ACCAGCTCA GGTGCAAT GATGCTT TCCAGACC CTGACACT TGCATATGA GCTACTTAT GATGCTTAT	
	R E V Y E T Y G A D V T T P L G D G E A	

Fig. 2 (continued)

amelin1 2GTATTCAGC TTGAGCCCA TAGGTHACT YATTCGTAA ACATTGCTA CCGTCGCA GCGAGGTAT TTAGHGCCT AGCATGTAT TATTAATATAC 1500
 amelin2 GCGTTCAGC TTGAGCCCA TAGGTHACT YATTCGTAA ACATTGCTA CCGTCGCA GCGAGGTAT TTAGHGCCT AGCATGTAT TATTAATATAC

amelin1 AAGTCCCTAG AATAGTGTA GGTCCCTCT TCTTCATY CTTATCGAA TAAACATY CACGTCGC CCGACTAG AATATATC GATGATGCA 1600
 amelin2 AAGTCCCTAG AATAGTGTA GGTCCCTCT TCTTCATY CTTATCGAA TAAACATY CACGTCGC CCGACTAG AATATATC GATGATGCA

amelin1 GAGGAGCTT GAGTGTGAG ACTTGTGAT CTAGCATGTA GCTGTCTTAG GCATCAADA ATTCTCTYTA CTACTGACA TTATTATCC CAGCATATGT 1700
 amelin2 GAGGAGCTT GAGTGTGAG ACTTGTGAT CTAGCATGTA GCTGTCTTAG GCATCAADA ATTCTCTYTA CTACTGACA TTATTATCC CAGCATATGT

amelin1 GCGCCCTCTT CTTTCTCTAC GCGAGGCGC TTATCTTAG AATTCGAG TTATCTT AATCTATT AATGCTGAT TGTGAGAGA TCTTGTCTGC 1800
 amelin2 GCGCCCTCTT CTTTCTCTAC GCGAGGCGC TTATCTTAG AATTCGAG TTATCTT AATCTATT AATGCTGAT TGTGAGAGA TCTTGTCTGC

amelin1 TATTAGTGG TATCATATAT TCGTTTAA ATTCTTATY AGAGATATY TTATTTATC TTAGGATAT TTATTTATC TAGGAGAGA AAGGCAATY GCGCTGTTT AATTAAGAA 1900
 amelin2 TATTAGTGG TATCATATAT TCGTTTAA ATTCTTATY ATAGATATY TTATTTATC TTAGGATAT TTATTTATC TAGGAGAGA AAGGCAATY GCGCTGTTT AATTAAGAA

amelin1 TTTTCTCAC TGAATGTC AGGATTTGA TCTTATYAT TTATATGAT TTAAATGTA AGGAGAGCA TACTCAAAA AAAAA 1986
 amelin2 TTTTCTCAC TGAATGTC AGGATTTGA TCTTATYAT TTATATGAT TTAAATGTA AGGAGAGCA TACTCAAAA AAAAA

Fig. 2 (continued)

7/7

start - a b

4.40 -

2.40 -

1.40 -

0.24 -

Fig. 3

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)

PCTWORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C12N 15/12, C07K 14/47, A61K 38/17, 6/00, G01N 33/68, C12Q 1/68		A3	(11) International Publication Number: WO 97/02730
			(43) International Publication Date: 30 January 1997 (30.01.97)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/IB96/00643		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AT (Utility model), AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, CZ (Utility model), DE, DE (Utility model), DK, DK (Utility model), EE, EE (Utility model), ES, FI, FI (Utility model), GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK (Utility model), TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
(22) International Filing Date: 26 June 1996 (26.06.96)		Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>	
(30) Priority Data: 9502595-3 13 July 1995 (13.07.95) SE 60/005,634 19 October 1995 (19.10.95) US 1284/95 16 November 1995 (16.11.95) DK			
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): CENTER FOR ORAL BIOLOGY [SE/SE]; Hålsövägen 7-9 Novum, P.O. Box 4064, S-141 04 Huddinge (SE).			
(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): CERNY, Radim [CZ/CZ]; Pod Kosutkou 21, 323 17 Plzen (CZ). SLABY, Ivan [CZ/SE]; Sägstuvägen 2F, S-141 50 Huddinge (SE). HAMMARSTRÖM, Lars [SE/SE]; Frejavägen 28, S-182 64 Djursholm (SE). WURTZ, Tilmann [DE/SE]; Önnemovägen 68, S-146 53 Tullinge (SE). FONG, Cheng, Dan [-/SE]; Kryddstigen 5, S-141 45 Huddinge (SE).			
(74) Agent: SCHOUBOE, Anne; Plougmann, Vingtoft & Partners a/s, Sankt Annæ Plads 11, P.O. Box 3007, DK-1021 Copenhagen K (DK).		(88) Date of publication of the international search report: 20 February 1997 (20.02.97)	
(54) Title: ENAMEL MATRIX RELATED POLYPEPTIDE			
(57) Abstract			
<p>The invention relates to novel nucleic acid fragments encoding polypeptides which are capable of mediating contact between enamel and cell surface. The invention also relates to expression vectors containing the nucleic acid fragments according to the invention for production of the protein, organisms containing said expression vector, methods for producing the polypeptide, compositions comprising the polypeptides, antibodies or antibody fragments recognizing the polypeptides, and methods for treating various hard tissue diseases or disorders.</p>			

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AM	Armenia	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
AT	Austria	GE	Georgia	MX	Mexico
AU	Australia	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BB	Barbados	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
BY	Belarus	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CA	Canada	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KZ	Kazakhstan	SG	Singapore
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LR	Liberia	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LT	Lithuania	SZ	Swaziland
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DK	Denmark	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
EE	Estonia	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	UG	Uganda
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	US	United States of America
FR	France	MR	Mauritania	UZ	Uzbekistan
GA	Gabon			VN	Viet Nam

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IB 96/00643

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C12N15/12 C07K14/47 A61K38/17 A61K6/00 G01N33/68
C12Q1/68

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C12N A61K C07K G01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EMBL DATABASE ENTRY RN992; ACCESSION NUMBER R46992, 18 May 1995, XP002001097 MATSUKI, Y. ET AL.: "A compilation of partial sequences of randomly selected cDNA clones from rat incisor" see abstract & J.DENT.RES. 74 (JAN 95),307-12, XP000568743 --- -/--	1-3,8,12

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- *&* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

29 November 1996

Date of mailing of the international search report

20.12.96

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+ 31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Andres, S

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/IB 96/00643

C(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EMBL DATABASE ENTRY RN973; ACCESSION NUMBER R46973, 18 May 1995, XP002001809 MATSUKI, Y. ET AL.: "A compilation of partial sequences of randomly selected cDNA clones from rat incisor" see abstract & J.DENT.RES. 74 (JAN 95),307-12, XP000568743 ---	1-3,8,12
A	WO,A,89 08441 (BIORA AB) 21 September 1989 cited in the application see the whole document ---	16,26-31
P,X	JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 271, 23 February 1996, MD US, pages 4431-4435, XP002001098 KREBSBACH, P. ET AL.: "Full-length sequence, localization, and chromosomal mapping of ameloblastin" see the whole document ---	1-10, 12-17, 20,22,23
T	JOURNAL OF BONE AND MINERAL RESEARCH 11 (7). 883-891, July 1996, XP000611815 CERNY, R. ET AL.: "A novel gene expressed in rat ameloblasts codes for proteins with cell binding domains." see the whole document -----	1-25

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/IB 96/00643

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 26-30
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claims 26-30 are directed to a method of treatment of (diagnostic method practised on) the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/IB 96/00643

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A-8908441	21-09-89	SE-B- 461313	05-02-90
		AU-A- 3140589	21-09-89
		CN-A- 1035773	27-09-89
		CZ-A- 8901637	16-11-94
		EP-A- 0337967	18-10-89
		ES-T- 2055159	16-08-94
		IE-B- 63098	22-03-95
		JP-A- 2042022	13-02-90
		NO-B- 178284	20-11-95
		SE-A- 8800980	18-09-89
		RU-C- 2008915	15-03-94
		US-A- 5071958	10-12-91
		US-A- 5098891	24-03-92

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ BLACK BORDERS
- ☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- ☐ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- ☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
- ☒ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
- ☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
- ☐ OTHER: _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.

This Page Blank (uspto)